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* NATIONAL *
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STUDY OF MARXISM

Leading Members of Luwan Ch'U, Shanghai Municipality, Seriously Study the Standpoint, Viewpoint and Methods of Marxism and Assiduously Study the Full Text To Grasp the Spiritual Essence

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 10, 1972)

(According to NCNA Shanghai, July 9, 1972) Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is not just a matter of understanding the general laws derived by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin from their extensive study of real life and revolutionary experience, but of studying their standpoint and method in examining and solving problems," leading members of the CCP Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Luwan Ch'U, Shanghai Municipality persevere in studying by combining theory with practice in their reading and learning, and strive to learn and grasp the standpoint, viewpoint and methods of Marxism so as to analyze and solve practical problems encountered in the present revolutionary struggle, deepen their understanding of the theoretical basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and raise their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's various guidelines and policies.

Since the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee, leading members of the CCP Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Luwan Ch'U have been persevering in studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. At the beginning, some of the comrades felt that Marxist-Leninist works were difficult to study and understand and hoped to find a "short-cut" in reading which "gets us there via the shortest way" and "furnishes us with something ready-made." With these tendencies in mind, they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions on reading and learning and repudiated the so-called bourgeois pragmatic and formalist "guideline" for study advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Everybody studied the full text of the works assiduously. They overcame various difficulties, persevered in reading more, thinking more, asking more

questions and writing more, and strove to understand the full text chapter by chapter, section by section and to study the problems one by one. When they came across problems which they did not understand, they discussed them collectively to achieve breakthroughs together.

Leading members of the Party committee of this ch'ü finished reading such Marxist-Leninists works as the "Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution," "Anti-Duhring," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "The End of Ludwig Feuerbach and German Classical Philosophy," etc., and achieved outstanding results.

In the course of their study, members of the CCP Committee of Luwan Ch'ü closely combined the study of the brilliant theories of the revolutionary teachers with a study of the brilliant practice of the revolutionary teachers so as to learn the standpoint, viewpoint and methods of Marxism well. Whenever they studied a Marxist-Leninist work, they would study not only the general conclusions reached by the revolutionary teachers from their extensive study of practical life and revolutionary experience but also how these conclusions were reached and how the revolutionary teachers applied the standpoint, viewpoint and method of Marxism to an analysis of objective reality and reached these correct conclusions.

For instance, when they studied Marxist and Chairman Mao's works, they realized profoundly from the attitude of Marx and Engels toward the Paris Commune, Lenin's attitude toward the 1905 Russian Revolution and Chairman Mao's attitude toward the Chinese peasants' movement that all revolutionary teachers stood on the proletarian stand and used the viewpoint of historical materialism to evaluate the role of the masses of people, whereby reaching the scientific conclusion that slaves created history, which correctly reflected the law governing the development of history, and formulating a correct revolutionary line and revolutionary strategy for the proletariat. They further linked their ideological reality with their practical work to review and examine their own attitude toward the masses so as to strengthen their consciousness in the mass viewpoint and in the thorough implementation of the Party's mass line and to establish the materialist concept of history.

To combine reading with the repudiation of revisionism closely is an important experience acquired by this ch'ü Party committee. They found out with regard to practical struggle the problems in connection with which old opportunists at home and in the world remained antagonistic against the Marxists. Then they examined the preposterous theories of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and saw where they ran counter to fundamental Marxist theories and repudiated them by subject. One or two Marxist works were designated for the repudiation of each subject and they used Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in conducting deep-going repudiation. In this way it was possible to grasp the spiritual essence of Marxism gradually as well as to analyze the reactionary nature of the various preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and enable study and struggle to penetrate in depth ceaselessly.

* * *

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Seriously Read Books, Study and Correctly Implement the Party's Policies

by

CCP Committee of Lulung Hsien,
Hopei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 10, 1972)

To implement the Party's guidelines and policies correctly and thoroughly we must read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously, establish the dialectical materialist world outlook, overcome idealism and metaphysics, ceaselessly eliminate various interferences and push forward the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Studying Revolutionary Theories and Understanding the Party's Policies Profoundly

In order to change the backwardness of our hsien, the new Lulung hsien Party committee led the people throughout the hsien to develop a deep-going movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production after its formation. However, as it failed to put the relation between food grain production and diversified operations in the right perspective, an economic deviation of stressing only the development of food grain production developed, which affected the thorough implementation of the guideline of "Take food grains as the key policy and develop in an all-round manner."

We knew the Party's guideline of "Take good grains as the key policy and develop in an all-round manner" but why did we deviate in the course of implementation? "Perception can only solve problems of phenomenon; but only theory can solve problems of essence." As we failed to understand deeply the theoretical foundation on which the policies formulated by the Party were based and to have a real grasp of the theory, we could not clearly define these policies in their implementation. Later we studied Chairman Mao's guideline of "Take food grains as the key policy and develop in an all-round manner" and his relevant writings and realized that "Take food grains as the key policy and develop in an all-round manner" was a specific embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the realm of agricultural production and that this guideline reflected the objective law which governed the planned and proportional development of socialist agricultural economy.

We also analyzed the dialectical relationship between food grain production and diversified operations: Food grain is the foundation for diversified operations; without a development in food grain production, there can be no development of diversified operations. But production of food grain in turn depends on capital, fertilizer, etc., furnished by diversified operations. Therefore poor diversified operations will affect the production of food grain. Practice of one-sided operation in reality shows the one-sided understanding of the Party's guideline, the lack of materialist

dialectics in our head, the one-sided way of looking at problems and the absolute way of looking at problems.

Analysis made us realize that production of food grain was not incompatible with diversified operations; instead, they mutually promoted each other. Thus we gradually corrected our past vagueness in understanding and stressed the strengthening of leadership and rational disposition for the implementation of the guideline of "Take food grains as the key policy and develop in an all-round manner."

Under the condition of guaranteeing the production of food grains and in accordance with the condition of the communes and production brigades as well as with state plans, we adapted centralized arrangements for the needs of the collective economy and those of the masses of commune members, fully utilized barren mountains, reservoirs, ditches, ponds, river banks, the "four sides" to develop diversified operations according to local conditions, such as animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, oil production, mulberry growing, silkworm raising, and quarrying. We also further dug out manpower potential, natural resources and other natural conditions to solve in a rational way contradictions of competition for land, manpower, and capital between food grain production and diversified operations. In this way we brought about a situation in which food grain production was grasped in a big way and diversified operations were practiced well.

Last year the output of food grains in the hsien exceeded the targets set in the "Program" and income derived from diversified operations was increased by 51 percent as compared with the previous year. This furnished capital for agricultural production and accelerated the pace of agricultural mechanization. Practice taught us: Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is the theoretical foundation of the Party's policies. The only way to truly implement the Party's policies in practice is to elevate our understanding with regard to theory.

Elimination of Various Kinds of Interference Under the Guidance of Revolutionary Theory

"Correct political and military lines are not produced and developed naturally and peacefully, but produced and developed from struggle." The struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two world outlooks always exist in the course of implementation of the Party's guideline and policies. We have to use the standpoint, viewpoint and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze things before we can see clearly what Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policies are and what the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policies of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i are; eliminate interference from the "Left" and the Right and push forward the implementation of the Party's policies.

As a result of the influence of extreme "leftist" thoughts advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, for a period of time some people in a small number of communes and production brigades thought the consciousness of the masses was raised, therefore it was time to change the basic rural policies. Thus they erroneously considered the commune members' legitimate family subsidiary production "a capitalist tail" and had it

chopped off. At the beginning we thought this action was "in the right direction," but after a period of time, it was found that the action impeded the all-round development of diversified operations. Although we sensed that there were problems, we did not know why.

Later, we studied Lenin's and Chairman Mao's teachings and made serious analyses with regard to reality. Lenin said: "Revolutionary tactics must never be mapped out only according to revolutionary sentiments." Chairman Mao said: "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent."

Consciousness of the masses is only one of the foundations for the formulation and alteration of policies but not all the foundations. To alter policies at random without regard to other objective conditions as soon as the elevation of man's consciousness is noticed is subjective idealism. We must apply materialist dialectics to the conducting of detailed analyses of various things so as to elevate our ability of differentiation. In order to implement the Party's policies, we organized the cadres and masses of commune members to study repeatedly the Party's basic policies for the rural communes at the present stage, to sum up experience and lessons learned in the execution of the policies and to condemn the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in sabotaging the Party's policies from the "Left" and the Right.

In this way we differentiated clearly between which was legitimate subsidiary production permitted by the policies and which were capitalist tendencies, implemented the Party's policies, eliminated interference from the "Left" and actively developed family subsidiary production. In the meantime, we also educated the commune members to put public interests above private interests. By so doing, we enabled the commune members' family subsidiary production to follow the correct line, which not only furnished the state and the collective with subsidiary products but also improved the living standards of the commune members.

As contradictions were being solved, more of them continued to emerge. After interferences from the "Left" had been eliminated, some of the comrades learned their past lessons one-sidedly and again slackened their leadership over diversified operations. This brought about a laissez-faire attitude toward subsidiary production. The principal factor that caused wavering to the left and the right in the execution of policies was our failure to differentiate between what was socialist diversified operation and what was capitalist tendency: Active development of subsidiary production according to local conditions by proceeding from support for socialist construction and from the consolidation of the collective economy after grasping food grain production well is socialist diversified operation; but aiming at making money without regard to state plans or the consolidation of the collective economy would be a capitalist tendency.

After an analysis in this way, we had our policy standard raised. Everybody said: If we become timid ideologically during the execution of policies, we shall deviate now to the left and then to the right.

To strengthen its leadership over the development of diversified operations, the hsien Party committee organized leadership squads at every level from the hsien to the commune, periodically summed up and analyzed the situation of policy execution, deep-goingly grasped measures, grasped control and grasped implementation at the basic level, energetically developed what was consistent with policy, resolutely opposed capitalist tendencies inconsistent with policy, daringly struggled against actions which interfered with and undermined the Party's policies and against the erroneous ideas in our own heads, and ceaselessly eliminated interferences from the "Left" and the Right. As a result, diversified operations in the hsien increased from 31 kinds to 68 kinds, which enabled the collective economy to develop ceaselessly along the correct line.

Preventing One Kind of Tendency from Covering Up Another Kind of Tendency

We must oppose the erroneous viewpoint of paying attention to only one aspect but neglecting another aspect. In the past we lacked a profound understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching in this respect. As a result, during our execution of the guideline of "Take food grains as the key policy and develop in an all-round manner" we sometimes paid attention only to the solution of one kind of tendency but neglected another kind of covered-up tendency. Consequently we failed to implement the policies correctly.

Our implementation of the policy for pig raising was one example: In spring 1971 we discovered from an investigation that pig raising could not be developed and the hsien Party committee was very worried. After studying the problem we decided to grasp collective pig raising well and immediately. We went deep into the communes and production brigades where we helped cadres and masses of commune members at the basic level to solve various practical problems as we made known them the importance of collective pig raising.

In this way collective pig raising did achieve very great development and pig raising was done in every production brigade. However, when an examination was made on the policy of pig raising, it was found that collective pig raising was indeed grasped but pig raising by commune members was neglected. Certain problems in pig raising in commune members' family such as piglets, fodder, etc., still had to be solved well, which affected the commune members' initiative in pig raising.

Associating this situation with out past twists and turns, we discovered a truth: To win victories in work, i.e., to achieve expected results, we must learn to look at a problem from an over-all plane and handle the problem from an over-all angle. If we pay attention only to one aspect of things but neglect another aspect, we shall be doomed to failure in practice. It was right to grasp collective pig raising energetically, however, to grasp only collective pig raising without paying simultaneous attention to public and private pig raising was an act of letting one kind of tendency to cover up another kind of tendency, which was inconsistent with the Party's guideline of developing pig raising by walking on two legs. Consequently, later we

paid attention to helping poor and lower-middle peasants that had difficulties in solving problems of piglets or of capital when we developed collective pig raising; and paid attention to the raising of sows in the team and the implementation of the guideline of "the team multiplies while the households rise" when we grasped pig raising by commune members. In this way we prevented ourselves from going from one extreme to another and put an end to the phenomenon of paying attention to one aspect but neglecting the other. In this way our pig raising industry developed steadily.

We repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's works with regard to the practice of implementing the Party's policies. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Can we ask the people to overcome their one-sidedness gradually and to look at problems in a more over-all manner? I think we should do so." We understood profoundly the importance of preventing one kind of tendency from covering up another kind. We strove to learn to look at problems from an over-all angle, to look at both the front side and the reverse side of things during our work, to pay attention to analyze problems that had already emerged as well as new problems that could appear, to promote the transformation of things actively and to try to solve problems while they were still in the bud.

As pig raising was being developed, we went deep into practice and conducted investigation and studies in which we discovered production brigades where great numbers of pig were kept, paid little attention to the implementation of the policy of encouraging the growing of fodder and, in production brigades where there were large quantities of fertilizer, remuneration for fertilizer was a little low.

Some tendencies, when they begin to emerge, are often manifested in local units or individual problems. If we neglect them they may develop into a principal tendency. Thus we repeatedly publicize the Party's pig raising policy to the cadres and masses to make these units implement the policy of determining the price of fertilizer according to quality, of encouraging the making of fertilizer and of allocating the commune members a fixed amount of fodder. This has brought about a relatively good implementation of the pig raising policy. Last year, the number of pigs kept in the hsien increased by 51 percent as compared with the previous year. Each household kept an average of 3.8 pigs, which was up to the requirements set forth in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." In some communes and production brigades, the target of one pig per person was reached.

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"The most important question is to be good at study." We must strive to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, persistently use revolutionary theories to direct revolutionary practice, have a grasp of materialist dialectics, learn to look at problems from an over-all angle and promote the implementation of the Party's various proletarian policies.

* * *

Read Seriously and Direct Revolutionary Practice with Revolutionary Theory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 9, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, July 8, 1972) In close relation to the reality of the three great revolutionary movements, leading members of the CCP Ninghsien Hsien Committee in Kansu Province read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, maintain the use of revolutionary theory to direct revolutionary practice, and develop the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the leading members of the CCP Ninghsien Hsien Committee have conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao in close relation to the reality of the three great revolutionary movements, armed the people with dialectical materialism and historical materialism and criticize and repudiated idealism and metaphysics. By means of the study, the level of mastery of theory of the leading members is raised, and their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies is strengthened.

Ninghsien is situated on the highland of northern Kansu, a region of many ravines. For a long time in the past, owing to interference from the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i coupled with the unfavorable natural conditions there, there was not much change in the backward physiognomy of agricultural production. Actually, could the backward physiognomy of Ninghsien be transformed? After the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee, the leading members of the hsien Party committee, with this problem in view, studied seriously Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" as well as such works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice," and realized that in order to answer this question correctly, they must maintain the concept of practice first and study seriously the local history and conditions.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before," leading members of the hsien committee went deep into the basic level for investigation and study, and within a year, visited 16 communes and 213 production brigades in the whole hsien, amassed a great deal of first-hand information, and obtained a more thorough understanding of conditions in the hsien.

The leading comrades noticed that Ninghsien was normally dry and short of water, and during the rainy season, erosion was very serious, and these constituted unfavorable factors. However, the land was comparatively fertile, with mountains and streams as well as level ground, and the potential for production was great, and these constituted favorable factors. As long as they could change the unfavorable factors and make full use of the favorable factors, agricultural production could be made to develop quickly. Particularly, during their investigation, when they saw the revolutionary spirit

of the broad masses of people of the whole hsien in their struggle against nature and the elements, their confidence in transforming the physiognomy of Ninghsien was further strengthened.

After having acquired a correct understanding of conditions in the whole hsien, the leading members of the CCP Ninghsien Hsien Committee, for the sake of actively transforming the physiognomy of Ninghsien on the basis of this kind of understanding, studied seriously the philosophical works of Chairman Mao, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily resolved," have paid attention to grasping the principal contradiction in solving the problem of "How to transform Ninghsien." By means of investigation and study, they clearly learned that the reason why strides made by agricultural production had not been big in the past lay mainly in the fact that there had not been enough ideological revolutionization on the part of the leading bodies at various levels, the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was not grasped vigorously enough, nor was their confidence in the struggle against nature and the elements strong enough.

On the basis of this condition, the hsien Party committee concentrated its energy in grasping the ideological construction and the organizational construction of leading bodies at various levels and carried out education in line over them. Since last year, they have held in succession 15 terms of basic-level cadre study classes, organized the leading members of communes, production brigades and production teams as well as various cadres of militiamen, women and youths to read and study seriously, developed repudiate-revisionism and rectification, studied the basic line of the Party, and by means of that, raised the awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat of the broad masses of basic-level cadres.

At the same time, they organized all to analyze the history and conditions of Ninghsien, and in conjunction with the reality of local class struggle and line struggle, studied the relevant teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, so that the broad masses of basic-level cadres could overcome the mistaken notion and muddled thinking of "inertia," and establish the confidence of changing their physiognomy through struggle against nature and the elements. Upon their return to the basic level, by mobilizing the masses and developing activities for developing the hills and harnessing the river on a big scale, they have enabled a new situation to appear in the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement throughout the hsien.

After the masses are aroused, how should leadership be carried out? Taking this question, the leading members of the Ninghsien Hsien Party Committee have studied seriously the relevant works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's relevant teaching of "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialistic theory of knowledge" and forging close ties with the people, and this has enabled them to realize that the masses have risen up, so it becomes more necessary

for the leading members to go personally to the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements not only as commanders, but also as fighters, and not only to learn from the masses, but also to pay attention in leading the advance of the mass movement along the correct track.

After understanding was raised, the nine standing committee members in the leading body of the hsien Party committee, aside from leaving behind one member in charge of work at the department, all went deep into the basic level, taking part in labor on the one hand and reading and studying together with the masses on the other. At the same time, by making in-depth investigation and study, they were able to grasp and solve in time new problems which constantly cropped up in the movement.

Once, a leading member of the hsien Party committee went to a selected point in Hsianglo commune for investigation, and discovered that some of the leading commune and production brigade cadres of this commune thought that problems which appeared in policy implementation was "of no concern to the over-all situation." He immediately organized the commune and production brigade cadres to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent." This has enabled everybody to realize that the various policies of the Party are a concrete manifestation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and whether the general and specific policies of the Party are to be seriously implemented is an important question of principle and not one "of no concern to the over-all situation."

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DIALECTICS AND FARMING

Apply Ideas of Dialectical Materialism As a Guide To An Increase in Soybean Production

by

Shen Chien-wen (沈建文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 11, 1972)

In the practice of soybean production, guided by Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking and revolutionary line, the 20th regiment of a certain unit of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps has criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the like of Liu Shao-ch'i and such sinister stuff as the idea of reliance and "encouragement of freedom in operation" spread by them. The relations between man and material are correctly handled. Full play is given to man's subjective activism. The guideline calling for "learning from Tachai in agriculture," "self-reliance" and "struggle amidst hardship" put forward by Chairman Mao is implemented thoroughly. The "8-point code" for agriculture is carried out firmly. The erroneous conclusion that soybeans cannot be produced in the "Great North Wasteland" is shattered. Soybean output has risen from year to year. In 1970, about 200,000 mow of soybean averaged a per-mow yield of 232 catties, nearly 2,000 mow of which produced over 400 catties. In 1971, a good harvest was obtained despite serious natural calamities.

The achievements scored by the 20th regiment in soybean production once again point to the great truth of the idea "The correctness or incorrectness of ideology and political line decides everything" put forward by Chairman Mao.

"Idea of High Soybean Output Impossible" Shattered and A Way for Increased Production Opened

Chairman Mao points out, "Those directing a war cannot expect a victory in war that surpassed the limits of objective conditions. Yet they can and must actively win victory within the bounds of objective conditions." This dialectical-materialist idea is an effective weapon of the 20th regiment for winning a high soybean output.

From 1956, the 20th regiment started growing soybeans but up to 1964, per-mow output generally did not go beyond 100 catties. In these nine years, they wanted to raise soybean output but could not overcome a string of difficulties encountered. The greatest of these difficulties arose out of the fact that some people under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line did not believe that increased soybean output was possible in the "Great North Wasteland," to say nothing of a high yield. These people said that "the 'North Great Wasteland' is stuck with the label of a low soybean output" for no other reason than that "the short

frost-free period of the area always allows no guaranteed time for the ripening of soybeans, with a limiting effect on increased production."

Could a high yield of soybeans in the "Great North Wasteland" be achieved? The Party committee of the 20th regiment seriously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking and analyzed conditions concerning soybean production. The erroneous idea about an increased output of soybeans being impossible was criticized. On the one hand, members of the Party committee realized that to bring about an increased soybean output in "the Great North Wasteland," we must be provided with proper conditions geared to the short frost-free period; if this point was missed and subjective wishes were allowed to guide the handling of things, then we are not worth the name of a materialist. On the other hand, they understood that to raise the political consciousness of the broad masses of fighters and everyone's consciousness of growing soybeans for the revolution, they must fight amidst hardship, carry out firmly the "8-point code" and improve farming skills, just as those people of Tachai did in fighting heaven and earth. Only by creating conditions for increased production could a low yield field give place to one of high yield. If we saw only the side of existing conditions unfavorable to increased production and hold off in the face of difficulties without arousing man's creativity and without creating conditions for increased production on the basis of the existing foundation, this would be incompatible with dialectics and reflective of idealist and metaphysical thinking and the remnant pernicious influence of the revisionist line. Thus, we could never remove the label of a low soybean output attached to the "Great North Wasteland."

Guided by dialectical-materialist thinking, the Party committee of the 20th regiment made a serious investigation and study of the relevant local climatic and other natural conditions. In the light of the feature of there being around 120 days to the short frost-free period every year, members of the Party committee brought in fine strains from other areas suitable for local climatic conditions. This coupled with such measures as timely and early sowing, increased application of phosphate fertilizer, etc., stimulated the growth of soybeans. Their regular ripening in the short frost-free period was guaranteed. Thus a big-margin increase in production was achieved. Take the 16th company for instance. The year this company adopted the above-mentioned increase-production measures, per-mow yield from its 3,900 mow of soybeans showed an increase of 130 percent compared with that of 1964.

With facts, the 20th regiment smashed the fallacy of high soybean output being impossible in the "Great North Wasteland." A broad path was paved for increased soybean production.

Shatter the "Idea of Farming Skills Being Fixed" and Win a Complete Soybean Bumper Harvest

Chairman Mao says, "We must have not only revolutionary enthusiasm but also practical spirit." On the basis of mobilization of the broad masses of fighters in smashing the erroneous conclusion about a high soybean yield

being impossible in "the Great North Wasteland," the Party committee of the 20th regiment seriously carried out on a solid basis the "8-point code" for agriculture, improved the farming skills and energetically solved the problem about increase-production measures. In light of local conditions, they laid a firm hold of such key problems as close planting and grass weeding. In the solution of these technical problems, there existed a struggle between two ways of thinking and two lines represented by courage to create the new and adherence to conventions.

In close planting, the very mention of rational close planting elicited this remark from some people, "Beans tend to grow with branches reaching out sidewise and wheat with leaves reaching upwards." To them, this represented experience gathered by the peasants over several decades. For soybeans, only thin planting and not close planting was possible, in their opinion. For each mow, only 15,000 to 20,000-odd stalks were allowed and never beyond 30,000. Some "specialists" also considered an excess of 30,000 guaranteed-to-grow seedling stalks inconceivable.

Chairman Mao says, "Discover the truth through practice and confirm and develop the truth through practice." It is entirely necessary to accept or borrow others' experience. But "what is inherited and borrowed can never be made our own creation." Whether others' experience dovetails completely with our own practical conditions must be subjected to the test of personal practice." "Beans grow with branches reaching out sidewise." This is the local masses' practical experience in several decades. It mainly calls for thin planting on an even basis to allow the growth of more side branches and more pods and thus a bumper harvest. This is guided by a certain rule.

For the 20th regiment, however, production was mechanized over a wide area, its farming and cultivation methods far ahead of conventional ones. At present, mechanized thin planting on an even basis is difficult of realization. Even if thin planting on an even basis is achieved, the rush of side branches with pods forming up and down unevenly at different levels renders field management difficult and a bumper harvest is impossible. If the partial experience of thin planting obtained in practice by others is erroneously taken as the universal truth without regard to the concrete conditions of one's own production effort, then the goal of a bumper harvest will inevitably elude us.

The 20th regiment selected for seed strains with pods concentrating on main stalks. After rational close planting, the stalks increased in number. Though each stalk showed fewer pods than before yet with the favorable factor of increased production realized from main stalks brought into play, the total number of pods showed an increase. Thus, a bumper harvest over a wide area was obtained. Moreover, after rational close planting, the scarcity of branches facilitates mechanized management and harvesting. As far as phenomena are concerned, rational close planting is contrary to the traditional planting habit allowing "the growing of branches sidewise for beans." But the two approaches share the same essence of a bid for a bumper harvest through more stalks and more pods. For a certain

company which adopted rational close planting, around 4,000 mow of soybeans showed a per-mow yield of 326 catties, with upward of 30,000 stalks to a mow. Still another company had over 32,000 stalks to a mow, an increase of 20,000 stalks compared with before. The result was a per-unit output of over 300 catties obtained from 3,400 mow of soybeans.

What after all is considered rational close planting? The Party committee of the 20th regiment made a penetrating and elaborate investigation in several representative companies in the whole regiment with different soil conditions. It was found that the density of planting was closely linked to the capabilities and performance of existing machines, soil conditions, cultivation and management levels, the traits of selected species and other factors. In the course of groping for experience, the committee found the principle of "sparse planting is suitable for fertile soil and close planting for infertile soil." For areas relatively fertile, a harvest of 28,000 to 30,000 stalks per mow was maintained. For relatively infertile white clay in hilly areas, a harvest of 33,000 to 35,000 stalks per mow was maintained. Also introduced were such good close-planting methods for soybeans as adding to the number of ridges to allow more rows, widening the seedling belt, etc.

Concerning the problem of weeding soybean fields, at first they paid attention only to mechanized cultivation during the middle period of soybean growth, and weeds always remained to be removed. At this time, some people thought that about mechanized cultivation of soybeans over a wide area, "weeding is difficult and remaining weeds are unavoidable." Why was it that weeds remained to be removed, with attention directed to weeding?

In the whole regiment, 20 weeding experimental points were selected with different soil conditions and different terrains. An uninterrupted yearly observation was made. After five years of experiment, the law of weed growth in the area of the whole regiment was at last grasped. It was found that weeds in the "sprouting period" lent themselves to easy elimination. Needs were not thoroughly eliminated after the middle cultivation effort because some seedling weeds had not been removed. This made them realize why "when weeding is done with the hoe, no weeds are in sight; when weeds are in sight, they do not yield to the hoe."

By exploiting the differences between weeds and soybeans in growth, they brought into full play the role of machinery and adopted comprehensive weeding measures. Stressed middle cultivation was replaced by the management method combining middle cultivation with seedling raking. New improvements were also made in farming skills. As a result, weeds on the soybean fields were brought under control. This alone brought an increase of over 20 percent in production.

Shatter the "Idea That Production Has Reached Its Height" and Strive for a Continuous Increase in Production

Chairman Mao says, "Contradictions appear continuously and are solved continuously--this is the dialectical law governing the development of things." When soybean output in all the area of the 20th regiment had climbed steadily from several tens of catties to over 200 catties, some people said, "It is not bad if we can maintain the existing production level." At this time, could production be further increased? This formed a new theme of the struggle between two ways of thinking and two lines.

As far as the dialectical-materialist viewpoint is concerned, the technical measures for increased soybean production are developed and improved with the continuous development of the practice of soybean production. The 20th regiment effected some reforms in farming skills to stimulate the firm implementation of the "8-point code." But with the development of production practice, new demands were imposed on technical measures. Therefore, the yearly increase in production can only be a historical record of the development of agricultural science and technology and there is no final knowledge, for that matter.

Such is the fact. In 1970, the 16th company's 4,600 mow of soybeans chalked up a per-mow yield of 362 catties, 1,950 mow of them 409 catties. For a neighboring company with more or less the same production conditions, per-mow yield stood at only 200-odd catties. The phenomenon marked by differences between various companies and various areas in output, high or low, pointed to great potentialities in obtaining a continuous increase in production. In 1971, under the 16th company's inspiration, this company seriously carried out on a firm basis the "8-point code." With great efforts made in one year, it achieved a marked increase in per-mow output. After bold practice, the scientific research group of the 20th company adopted new technical measures to increase production and continued tapping potentialities for increasing production. Again, a still higher harvest of 506 catties of soybeans per mow over a small experimental area was reaped.

Increased soybean production potentialities in the "Great North Wasteland" are being continuously tapped. Soybean output has not reached its height nor have the potentialities been exhausted. How should increased production and potentialities be treated? In the final analysis, this gives expression to the struggle between two different world outlooks. Only by arming our minds with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, fostering the dialectical-materialist world outlook and thoroughly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can we correctly understand the objective laws governing a continuous increase in soybean production, thus propelling soybean production forward from one high level to another.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Central China Local Industry Serves Agriculture

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 12, 1972)

burgeoning local industry in central china's honan province helped promote grain and cotton production by turning out large quantities of farm machinery and other equipment. historically grain-deficient honan now produces enough cereals to feed its population.

situated in the lower reaches of the yellow river, honan was chronically afflicted by sandstorm, salinity, drought and excessive rain. farm production remained undeveloped. the situation improved a lot after liberation because the people built many water conservancy works, improved the farmland and produced farm machinery under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. however, the province remained dependent on other areas for part of the grain it needed until the great proletarian cultural revolution.

to solve the problem once and for all, the provincial revolutionary committee set up during the cultural revolution mobilized industrial enterprises to help agriculture by carrying out the general policy for developing the national economy -- "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". the counties and communes responded by setting up small factories to make farm machinery and implements, chemical fertilizer and insecticide. a small farm machinery repair shop in loyang set an example in self-reliance by making a hundred pieces of simple equipment and setting up a workshop in several months to produce oil pumps for diesel engines.

starting in 1968, dozens of factories joined technical forces to make farm machinery and sets of mining equipment and equipment for small cement, chemical fertiliser, iron and steel plants. the province is now producing walking tractors, 40 h.p. tractors and trucks for rural use. annual output of small diesel engines for rural use has shot up eleven fold and that of farm-produce processing machinery multiplied, compared with output before the cultural revolution.

the hsinhsiang administrative region in 1969 decided to set up farm machinery repair shops in all its 180 communes. the region's machinery plants worked hard to make more than three thousand lathes, shapers, drilling machines and other machine tools, as well as pneumatic hammers, electric arc welders and other equipment. the communes now no longer have to send their farming machines far away to the county towns for repairs.

the province has since 1966 built more than fifty small chemical fertiliser plants which produced 700,000 tons of nitrogenous and phosphate fertiliser last year. the small cement works last year produced three times as much as before the cultural revolution. output of these items in the first four months of this year rose by a big margin, compared with the same 1971 period. the

cement turned out by the small plants is basically enough to meet the province's own needs for building water control and other local projects.

with a rapidly expanding local industry, honan is now in a better position to fight natural disasters. the province has sunk a total of 270,000 pump wells in addition to adding many reservoirs, irrigation canals and electrically-powered pumping stations. the irrigated acreage has gone up to 2.67 million hectares as against one million in 1965.

LIVESTOCK

Sinkiang Has More Good Sheep, Horses

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jul. 12, 1972)

thanks to intensive efforts the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china today has greatly increased the number of fine-wool sheep and fine-bred ili horses as compared with the numbers before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

an important livestock breeding area in china, sinkiang has vast lush grasslands. the people of kazakh, uighur, khalkhas, tajik and mongolian nationalities have since liberation propagated many fine-bred animals, the sinkiang fine-wool sheep and ili horses included. the fine-wool sheep is large and hardy, giving more and better wool than ordinary breeds. the beautiful ili horse is strong and patient. used both as a draft and a saddle horse, it is a good runner and is highly resistant to disease. during the cultural revolution, the people in sinkiang made all-out efforts to improve the grasslands and develop fine breeds. the fine-wool sheep and ili horses were given special attention.

sinkiang has a cold winter and erratic spring and frequent snowstorms threaten animals. the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels mobilized the people to build animal sheds, dig ditches and improve the grasslands to grow more fodder crops and grass.

herdsmen in the ili kazakh autonomous chou in the past few years built over 10,000 animal sheds and improved 8,700 hectares to grow more than enough grain fodder and forage. herdsmen in wuchia county on the pamirs displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in building over 1,000 animal sheds and over a dozen sheep-dipping pools and setting up 300 centers to grow fodder. the county now has nine times as many animals as in the early post-liberation period and has 84,000 fine-wool sheep as against 28,000 before the cultural revolution.

travelling on the grasslands separated by mountains was difficult in the past. the herdsmen have built many broad roads since 1966 to facilitate transportation and the movement of herds and flocks.

various measures were adopted by party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels to train veterinarians from among the herdsmen and educated young people. techniques of artificial insemination, prevention of disease and parasites and giving the herds medical check-ups were popularized among many commune members. in the 27 counties mainly or partially devoted to animal husbandry, majority of counties, communes and production teams have their own breeding stations, veterinary stations, artificial insemination stations and stud farms. in the poerhtala mongolian autonomous chou, 87 per cent of the ewes were inseminated artificially. 85 per cent of the sheeps are fine-wool bred.

sinkiang is how supplying more fine breeds of sheep and horses to other parts of the country and contributing more to socialist construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Luta Meeting Warmly Celebrates Albania's Army Day

(NCNA-English Luta, Jul. 11, 1972)

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed here held a meeting today warmly celebrating the 29th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

attending were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, and avni hakani, military attache, and fadil haxniraj, deputy military attache, of the albanian embassy in china, who had made a special trip to luta from peking for the occasion.

present were liu teh-tsai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units and commander of the luta garrison, and leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed here and the luta municipal revolutionary committee.

also present was chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese national defence ministry, who had accompanied ambassador robo and the other albanian comrades-in-arms to luta.

the meeting was alive with warm expressions of the militant unity of the two peoples and armies of china and albania. side by side on the rostrum in the meeting hall were portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. flanking the portraits were the national flags of albania and china. facing the rostrum was a big streamer inscribed with "long live the unbreakable militant friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and albania exclamation".

a prolonged ovation greeted ambassador and mrs. robo, military attache hakani and others when they entered the hall in the company of comrade liu teh-tsai.

liu teh-tsai and hakani spoke at the meeting.

on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in luta and the people of luta, comrade liu teh-tsai extended warmest festive greetings to the albanian comrades-in-arms. he said: the albanian people's army has grown in strength in the flames of protracted revolutionary struggles. following the teachings of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, it has adopted in recent years a series of important measures for its revolutionization. as a result, this heroic army has become more powerful and invincible than ever before. we deeply admire the heroic spirit of daring to struggle and to win victory displayed by the albanian people and their army. we are inspired by all their achievements.

he said: the friendship between our two parties, peoples and armies is forged by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. it is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has stood the tests of international class struggle. it is unbreakable. no matter what happens in the world, our two parties, peoples and armies will certainly unite as one, fight shoulder to shoulder and win victories together.

in his speech hakani said: under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people founded their national liberation army in the struggle to drive out foreign occupationists and win national liberation. today our army is ever better trained, has further raised its combat readiness and its equipment is more modernized than ever. at present all cadres and fighters are united as one in their efforts to materialize the resolutions of the party's sixth congress, fulfil the tasks put forward by comrade enver hoxha and carry out the decisions of the party and the government.

hakani said: the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung has not only promoted the ideological revolutionization of the chinese people in their hundreds of millions but also advanced the development of industry, agriculture, culture and education, science and technology and all other aspects of life in the country. by studying hard marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, the chinese people's liberation army has raised its class consciousness, strengthened preparedness against war, ready at all times to defend the great socialist motherland. we and the revolutionaries throughout the world are elated over all the achievements made by the chinese people.

he concluded: the friendship between our two peoples, parties and armies has been forged and is growing in the common struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism. this friendship will remain green forever.

both speeches won round after round of warm applause.

the meeting ended with "the internationale".

the p.l.a. units stationed in tuta gave a banquet this evening to warmly celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army and welcome ambassador robo, military attache hakani and the other albanian comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government and Military Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1972)

the chinese government and military delegation, led by its leader li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, and deputy leader kang lin, deputy commander of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, returned to peking by air this evening after attending the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of algeria and paying a friendly visit to that country.

greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of various departments yen ching-ti, chou tzu-chien, chang yun-lung, wen yeh-chan, chao chun-cheng and kao shih-lun.

also present at the airport were m. abed, charge d'affaires a.i., and a. dekhili, first secretary, of the algerian embassy here.

Chinese Youth Representative Leaves Algiers for Home

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 11, 1972)

hsu ya-min, chinese youth representative and secretary of the peking university committee of the chinese communist youth league, left here for home by air this afternoon after attending the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of algeria's independence at the invitation of the youth organization of the algerian national liberation front.

he was seen off at the airport by algerian officials in charge of the celebrations and hou teh-chang, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

on july 8, hsu ya-min, together with representatives of youth organizations of albania and other countries who had come to attend the celebrations on invitation, was received by kaid ahmed, responsible member of the algerian national liberation front.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Ambushes Enemy at Kedah

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1972)

a unit of the malayan national liberation army successfully ambushed an armoured convoy of the enemy's police field forces on the heavily guarded highway between the pedu dam and the muda dam, central kedah state, on the afternoon of june 16, according to the "voice of the malayan revolution" today.

the radio said that this military action was taken in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the anti-british war for national liberation which fell on june 20.

the radio said that the enemy convoy came under fierce fire when it entered the liberation army's ambush ring. after more than 10 minutes of fighting, 10 enemymen including two officers, were killed and nine others wounded. the national liberation army captured one sub-machine-gun, three automatic rifles, two carbines, several hundred rounds of bullets and a quantity of other military supplies.

the radio said that when the national liberation army were pursuing the enemy remnants, the enemy at nearby positions came to their rescue, but was struck a hard blow. as the liberation army turned away victoriously, they laid mines behind, which exploded as the bewildered enemymen stepped on them. many were killed or wounded.

the radio reported on june 7 that a malayan national liberation army unit ambushed an enemy patrol in sungei siput area, perak state, on may 21, killing or wounding a number of enemymen.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet to Mark Sino-Korean Treaty Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 11th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

present at the banquet were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the

general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; and wu ten, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

also present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, han ju ro, commercial counsellor, senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, jon dong su, economic counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy.

ambassador hyun jun keuk and comrade li teh-sheng spoke at the banquet.

the ambassador said: the signing of the korea-china treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was an epoch-making event which has brought the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries and their relations of mutual assistance and cooperation to a new and higher stage.

the treaty has contributed enormously to opposing the policies of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, defending the security of korea and china and the fruits of victory of socialism and safeguarding asian and world peace, he pointed out.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: in the 11 years since the signing of the treaty, great changes have taken place in the revolution and construction both in korea and china, which have grown stronger than ever before.

he warmly praised the chinese people for the tremendous achievements they had made in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung.

the ambassador said: in accordance with the fighting programme set forth by the fifth party congress, the korean people are carrying on a powerful struggle under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung to build the northern part of the republic into a strong revolutionary base area and ensure the complete victory of socialism and an earlier reunification of the fatherland.

he continued: the joint statement of north and south korea published on july 4 represents a valuable fruit won by our people in the sacred struggle for the reunification of the fatherland. this is of tremendous historic significance for ending the 27-year-old partition and antagonism between the north and the south and promoting the reunification of the fatherland -- the greatest aspiration of the nation. the joint statement has been warmly supported and welcomed not only by the people throughout north and south korea, but by all progressive mankind.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people have fully supported the joint statement of north and south korea as a tremendous achievement of the korean people on the road to national reunification. we are very grateful for this.

the ambassador said: the continued division of our fatherland and the consequent national misfortunes and sufferings that befall our people are all the result of the forcible occupation of south korea by u.s. imperialism and its policies of aggression and war.

he pointed out: u.s. imperialism must immediately stop its interference in our internal affairs, withdraw its troops that fly the flag of "united nations forces", and disband the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea". should the u.s. imperialists ignore our repeated warnings and continue their stupidities in south korea, they are bound to meet with even more disastrous defeats.

he said: it is high time for the japanese militarists, too, to change their attitude towards our country. they must immediately stop their new aggressive activities in south korea and abandon their policy of hostility towards our republic.

the ambassador concluded: the korean people are determined to strengthen their unity with the fraternal chinese people and fight to the end together with them in the struggle against imperialist aggression and for the victory of socialism and communism.

comrade li teh-sheng said: eleven years ago today the governments of china and korea signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. the signing of this treaty fully embodies the great friendship forged by the chinese and korean people in the protracted struggles against the common enemies, demonstrates their firm determination to fight in unity for the common cause, and has further consolidated and developed the traditional friendship and friendly cooperation between the people of the two countries.

he stressed: under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people are valiantly striving to implement the principle of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence put forward by comrade kim il sung and the various fighting tasks set forth at the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea and to fulfil ahead of schedule the magnificent six-year plan for national economy; and they have made brilliant achievements on all fronts.

comrade li teh-sheng pointed out: the workers' party of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea have always persisted in its just and solemn stand for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland by the korean people themselves without interference of outside forces, and have made unremitting efforts toward this end.

of late, he added, south and north korea held high-level talks in pyongyang and seoul and issued a joint statement on july 4, thereby the two sides reached agreement on the three principles for national reunification laid down by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and on a number of other questions. this is a tremendous victory for the line concerning independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland pursued by the workers' party of korea and the korean government. the chinese people give their warm congratulations on this.

comrade li teh-sheng said: sharing weal and woe and fighting shoulder to shoulder in their struggles against the common enemies, the people of china and korea have cemented in blood their great militant friendship. this friendship is based on principles of marxism-leninism and

proletarian internationalism. it is founded by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. it is thus unbreakable.

comrade li teh-sheng declared that the chinese government and people will, as always, strive for the constant development of the militant friendship between the two peoples and the friendly cooperation between the two countries. the chinese people will stand till final victory by the side of the fraternal korean people in their just struggle against interference of outside forces and for independent peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

also present at the banquet were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments, including chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, pai hsiang-kuo, liu hsien-chuan, kuang jen-nung, chen hsien-jui, wu chung, pan yen, han tsung-cheng, liu fu-chih, yang yu-heng, liu chien-kung, chang cheng-teh, chao cheng-hung, yuan hua-ping, hao liang and ting hsueh-sung.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Banquet to Mark 11th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 11, 1972)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 11th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance.

among the guests at the banquet were pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the d.p.r.k. cabinet; army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army; chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet; ho dam, member of the w.p.k. central committee and minister of foreign affairs; kim gyong ryon, member of the w.p.k. central committee, chairman of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim yong nam, member of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-director of the international department of the party central committee; kim ung sam, alternate member of the w.p.k. central committee and director of the korean academy of industrial sciences; kim song gol, alternate member of the w.p.k. central committee and director of kcna; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of national defence; lieutenant general li jin su, first vice-minister of public security and members of korean departments concerned.

present at the banquet were tu hsing-yuan, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power, now attending the 1972 regular meeting here of the board of directors of the china-korea yalu river hydro-electric power company and chi yu-hua, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation.

speaking at the cordial and friendly banquet, ambassador li yun-chuan said: "in the critical situation 11 years ago when u.s. imperialism frenziedly pursued a policy of aggression and war in asia, china and korea signed the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance against imperialist aggression and in defence of the security of the two countries. this is an important event in sino-korean relations and a crystallization of the great friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples."

"the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples", he went on, "are personally forged by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. they are cemented with blood and based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and are invincible and unbreakable."

"it is the greatest national aspiration of the korean people", he continued, "to drive out the u.s. imperialists and reunify their fatherland independently and peacefully. to realize the reunification of the fatherland, the workers' party of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea have made world-renowned important efforts and put forth a series of important positive proposals, winning sympathy and support from the people of the world. the common desire of the entire korean people is embodied in the joint statement of the north and the south which was made public on july 4. the publication of the joint statement is a great victory for the line of the workers' party of korea and the d.p.r.k. government led by comrade premier kim il sung for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland. now, a road has been opened by the korean people themselves for the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland. this has stripped u.s. imperialism of all pretexts for interfering in the internal affairs of korea. the united states must withdraw all its armed forces from south korea and stop introducing the japanese militarist forces into south korea. the chinese government and people have always firmly supported the just struggle of the korean people against u.s. imperialism and for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland and firmly supported the righteous stand of workers' party of korea and the d.p.r.k. government for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

speaking next, comrade o jin u said that the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed 11 years ago has "not only further strengthened the militant friendship and solidarity cemented with blood by our two peoples in the common struggle for freedom, liberation and the success of the great cause of socialism, but also brought this friendship and solidarity to a new and higher stage". he said, "the korean and chinese people have for long been comrades-in-arms and brothers fighting shoulder

to shoulder against the common enemy under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"the brotherly friendship and unity cemented with blood between the people of our two countries are playing a greater and greater role in the present struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the victory of the common cause of socialism."

comrade o jin u warmly praised the chinese people under the leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung on their further consolidation of the success of the great proletarian cultural revolution and their achievements in revolution and construction.

he then referred to the staunch struggle of the korean people under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung to further consolidate the material and technical basis of socialism and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

he added, "not long ago, a joint statement was announced by the north and the south. the statement fully proves that the policy on independent, peaceful reunification advanced by the leader is utterly correct and has great vitality.

"the entire korean people have expressed warm welcome and active support for the north-south joint statement."

he said, "u.s. imperialism must pull out its aggressor troops from south korea, and japanese militarism revived under the wing of u.s. imperialism must stop its reinvasion of our country and give up its hostile policy towards our country."

the speeches of ambassador li and comrade o were punctuated with warm applause.

the banquet was filled with a friendly and warm atmosphere.

Korea-China Friendship Association Greets Chinese Friendship Associations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1972)

the central committee of the korea-china friendship association sent a message on july 8 to the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-korea friendship association extending warm greetings on the 11th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. the message reads:

the chinese people's association for friendship
with foreign countries,
the china-korea friendship association,

peking

on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, we wish to express our warmest greetings and militant regards to you and, through you, to the fraternal chinese people.

the signing of this treaty has brought to a new and higher stage the traditional and friendly solidarity cemented with blood between the korean and chinese people in their protracted and arduous struggles against the common enemies, japanese and u.s. imperialism, dealt a heavy blow to the war policy of u.s.-led imperialism and made a great contribution to the safeguarding of peace in asia and the world.

we will make every effort to further consolidate and develop the relations of alliance between the korean and chinese peoples formed under this treaty, and will continue to fight and advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people in the anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. common struggle.

we sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, new successes in strengthening the national economic and defence forces and in the struggle for the liberation of china's sacred territory taiwan.

the central committee of
the korea-china friendship
association
pyongyang, july 8, 1972

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Chinese Friendship Associations Greet Korea-China Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1972)

the china-korea friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries jointly sent a message yesterday to the central committee of the korea-china friendship association extending warm greetings on the 11th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

the message reads:

the central committee of the korea-china friendship association,

pyongyang

on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, we extend our warm greetings and high respect to your association and to the fraternal korean people.

the chinese and korean peoples have a traditional

revolutionary friendship. in the protracted struggles against the common enemies and in the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, our two peoples have always fought shoulder to shoulder and supported, learned from and encouraged each other. the chinese and korean peoples have cemented with blood their unbreakable, militant friendship. the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has further strengthened the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between us. this friendship and unity based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism are the reliable guarantee for our two peoples to defeat the common enemies. we are deeply convinced that nurtured personally by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, the relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the chinese and korean peoples will surely be further consolidated and developed.

of late, high-level talks were held between south and north korea and a joint statement was issued. this is a big victory won by the fraternal korean people in the struggle for peaceful reunification of their fatherland under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung. the chinese people have always regarded the struggle and victory of the korean people as their own. we resolutely support the just stand of the korean people in their struggle for peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we are firmly convinced that the struggle will eventually triumph.

may the militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples be constantly consolidated and developed.

the china-korea friendship association,
the chinese people's association for
friendship with foreign countries

july 10, 1972

Tientsin Workers Hail Great Friendship between Chinese and Korean People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1972)

"the people's daily" yesterday carried an article entitled "great friendship, militant unity", written by a worker commentators' group of the tientsin bicycle plant. the article reads:

today is the 11th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance. filled with profound feelings of proletarian internationalism, we chinese workers and the people throughout the country celebrate this glorious day together with the fraternal korean people.

eleven years ago, the korean party and government delegation headed by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, paid a friendly visit to

our country. during the visit, the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance was signed by the party and government delegations of the two countries. based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the treaty fully manifests the great friendship and militant unity between our two peoples founded in their long struggle against imperialist aggression. the treaty has further consolidated and developed the relations of all-round co-operation and mutual assistance between our two countries and peoples. it is an unbreakable bond of militant unity linking our two peoples, a fruit of their militant friendship cemented in blood and a reliable guarantee of their victory over the common enemies. it is a treaty of utmost importance for opposing imperialist aggression and safeguarding peace in asia and the world.

china and korea share mountains and rivers. their peoples were close comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench during the protracted revolutionary struggle. we will never forget that in the difficult years of the chinese people's revolutionary war, the fine sons and daughters of the korean people shed their blood in support of the revolutionary cause of china. the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder defeated the u.s. aggressors during the korean fatherland liberation war. in the great socialist revolution and construction, our two peoples have helped and supported each other and marched forward together. in the 11 years since the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance, the great friendship and militant unity between our two peoples have been further strengthened and developed.

the chinese and korean peoples who sealed their friendship with blood in the past are united as solidly as steel today. the past 11 years have eloquently testified that the revolutionary militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples established and nurtured in person by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, is loftier than the changpai mountains and runs deeper than the yalu river. no storm whatever can shake it; and no enemy whatever can undermine it.

under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the heroic korean people, bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, have marched forward courageously on the road of building socialism with the speed of chollima and gained brilliant achievements. every achievement of the korean brothers constitutes a support to the chinese people; and every victory of the korean brothers is an encouragement to the chinese people.

the chinese people and working class have consistently regarded the fraternal korean people's struggle and victory as their own. the chinese people have all along resolutely supported the korean people's struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and resolutely supported the just and solemn stand of the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic

people's republic of korea on the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland. a few days ago, north and south korea issued a joint statement in which both sides affirmed the three principles of reunification of the fatherland laid down by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and reached agreement on a number of other questions. this is a good beginning for the cause of the independent peaceful reunification of korea. it is the great victory of the line concerning the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland followed by the workers' party and government of korea headed by comrade kim il sung. we firmly believe that through the effort of her own people korea with her 3,000-ri beautiful land will be reunified and the more than 40 million blood-sealed korean compatriots will enjoy their reunion.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy." strictly following chairman mao's teaching, the chinese people will forever cherish the great friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples cemented in blood, and will unite, fight and win victory together with the korean brothers till the common revolutionary objective is obtained.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duc Tho Stops Over in Peking on Way to Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1972)

comrade le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, arrived here by special plane today on his way to paris.

he was welcomed at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

also present were ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

comrade chang chun-chiao gave a banquet in honour of comrade le duc tho this evening. vice-minister ly ban, ambassadors ngo thuyen, nguyen van quang were present.

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang were present.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Keng Piao, Han Nien-lung and Li Chiang Meet Comrades Le Duc Tho, Ngo Thuyen, Ly Ban and Nguyen Van Quang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1972)

_____ _____ comrades chou en-lai, chang chun-chiao, keng piao, han nien-lung and li chiang this afternoon met with le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam; ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china. hosts and guests had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were members of comrade le duc tho's entourage phan hien and phan the dong, and tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

also present were liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and staff members chang ching and hu chien-wen.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Governments of China and PDRY Sign Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1972)

_____ _____ an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed here this evening between the governments of the people's republic of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen.

premier chou en-lai attended the signing ceremony.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and abdul fattah ismail, leader of the p.d.r.y. government delegation, member of the presidential council, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the ceremony on the p.d.r.y. side were members of the p.d.r.y. government delegation abdul aziz abdul wahi, minister of state for the affairs of the council of ministers and alternate member of the n.f. political bureau; ali salem al-a'war, member of the n.f. central committee responsible for foreign relations;

abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of p.d.r.y. in china; major ahmed saleh hajeb, military adviser to the premier; and abdulla hasson al-alem, director of economic department of the foreign ministry; and members of the entourage mohammed abdo sindi and ali fara'a salem.

attending the ceremony on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of chinese departments, including han hsu, cheng fei, ho kung-kai, lu kuei, ma hsueh-kuei, li sung-ling and lo han-lin.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Meet Distinguished Guests from Democratic Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying this evening met with abdul fattah ismail, leader of the government delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen, member of the p.d.r.y. presidential council, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, and members of the delegation abdul aziz abdul walli, minister of state for the affairs of the council of ministers and alternate member of the n.f. political bureau, and abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires a.i. of the p.d.r.y. embassy here. the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation.

chinese staff members li sung-ling, yang fu-chang and tao miao-fa were present.

Peking Soiree for PDRY Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1972)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries arranged a soiree today to welcome a.f. ismail, member of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, and the p.d.r.y. government delegation he is leading. the china dance drama troupe gave a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

with the guests at the soiree were li hsien-nien, vice-premier; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; liu shao-wen, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including wu yin-hsien, cheng fei, tsui chien, lu kuei and kao chien-chung.

diplomatic officials of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking were also present.

the soiree was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the people of the two countries. at the end of the performance, a.f. ismail and other distinguished guests went on stage in the company of li hsien-nien, ho ying and others. they cordially shook hands with the artists, congratulating them on their success. they presented them with a flower basket.

PDRY Government Delegation Visits PLA Unit in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1972)

a.f. ismail, member of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, and the p.d.r.y. government delegation he is leading visited a chinese people's liberation army peking unit today in the company of wang chen-hsiang, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

upon their arrival, a.f. ismail and the other distinguished guests were given a warm welcome by over 1,000 commanders and fighters, who stood in formation in front of their barracks. the p.l.a. men expressed firm support for the p.d.r.y. people's anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle and the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against aggression by israeli zionism.

leading members of the unit wang tung-fang and chang sheng-kuei gave the guests an account of the unit. the guests visited an infantry company's club and dormitory and saw military drills and a theatrical performance by fighters.

a.f. ismail said: we are very happy to be here. we have brought you greetings from the people and army of democratic yemen. since we came to peking, we have been accorded a warm welcome everywhere. we treasure this friendship and believe it will grow with each passing day.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Leading Members of Romanian Communist Party Receive Chinese Radio and Television Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 12, 1972)

cornel burtica, alternate member of the executive committee and member of the secretariat of the central committee of the romanian communist party, received here yesterday morning all members of the chinese radio and television delegation headed by tung lin, vice-director of the chinese broadcasting administrative bureau, who are paying a friendly visit to romania, and had a cordial, friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were mihail bujor sion, chairman, and ghprgh atanasiu, vice-chairman, of the romanian national council of radio and television.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present.

yesterday afternoon, leonte rautu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the leading committee and rector of the "stefan gheorghiu" academy for training leading cadres in charge of the affairs of the party, socio-politic, economic and state administration work, received all members of the chinese radio and television delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaves Romania for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 11, 1972)

the chinese sports delegation led by li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, wcund up its friendly visit to romania and left here for home by air today.

seeing it off at the airport were angel alexe, chairman, marin birjela and leon teodorescu, vice-chairmen, of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports.

present also at the airport were chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

the chinese delegation, which arrived here on june 27, had visited bucharest city, and the counties of galati, bacau, brasov, arges and harghita. in these places, the delegation visited factories, enterprises, agricultural producers' co-operatives, physical culture and sports bases, physical culture and sports schools and clubs, and places of historic interest. they were warmly welcomed and received by local party and government leaders, leading members of departments concerned, physical culture and sports circles, sportsmen and masses.

Chinese Sports Delegations Back in Peking from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1972)

the chinese sports delegation led by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, wound up its friendly visit to romania and returned here by air today.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by wang meng, minister of the commission, and leading members of organizations concerned including yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh and wang ming-hsiu.

octavian gavris, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, was present.

the delegation of the chinese winter sports association led by wang shao-chiu, secretary general of the association, returned here on july 8 after attending the congress of the international ice hockey federation held in romania.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Friendly Matches Played between Chinese and Singapore Table Tennis Players

(NCNA-English Singapore, Jul. 11, 1972)

the visiting chinese table tennis delegation played its first match with the singapore table tennis team at the gay world stadium here yesterday. the chinese delegation had earlier, on july 8 and 9, played two exhibition matches. the visiting delegation was enthusiastically received by the singapore spectators at all three matches.

the stadium, with seating accommodation for 7,000 spectators, was full to capacity every night. when the chinese players entered in or left the stadium, many people warmly cheered and shouted, "long live friendship". the chinese players were surrounded by spectators anxious to obtain their autographs.

lim kim san, minister of education and president of the singapore table tennis association; doctor ang kok peng, second deputy president of the association; peter tay, tang tuck leng, ang kim taye and koh kim beng, vice presidents of the association; and many well-known personages from various circles watched yesterday's friendly match.

last evening, after an exchange of pennants and badges by the two teams, the chinese and singapore players played seven friendly matches. they included two women's singles, three men's singles and one women's doubles, one men's doubles. the excellent performance of yu chin-chia

vs tan gek hiang in the women's single and of ou sheng-lien vs chia chong boon in the men's single was warmly applauded by the spectators. the young singapore players, men and women, displayed strong determination and the score was even on several occasions. finally, they won both of the two games, by two to one. the chinese players won the other five games by two to zero.

after their friendly matches, when the players of the two teams marched from the court hand in hand, the spectators rose to their feet and warmly applauded for several minutes.

othman wok, minister of social affairs and chairman of the singapore national sports promotion board, received the chinese delegation and gave a tea party in honour of the chinese guests on the morning of july 10.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Meteorological Group Leaves Peking for Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1972)

a 7-member chinese meteorological group led by chang nai-chao, deputy director of the central meteorological bureau, left here for geneva this morning to conduct studies at the headquarters of the world meteorological organization and pay a visit to switzerland.

seeing the group off at the airport were meng ping, director of the central meteorological bureau, and leading members of departments concerned chang wen-hsuan and ling ching.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN Sea-Bed Committee Meeting Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1972)

a delegation of the people's republic of china left here for geneva by air today to attend the meeting of the u.n. committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

the delegation consists of representatives chen chih-fang, shen wei-liang and hsia pu, deputy representatives pao kuang-tsung and chao lin and advisers, secretaries and interpreters.

chuang yen, deputy permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, and his party left by the same plane for new york.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the departments concerned, including an chih-yuan, kung pu-sheng, ling ching, chou shao-tang, hsieh chung-feng, kung ming-shan, hsiao feng and chin feng-chu.

Chinese Delegation to Conference of UN Sea-Bed Committee Arrives in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 12, 1972)

the chinese delegation to the conference of the united nations committee on peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction arrived here by plane today.

the delegation consists of representatives chen chih-fang (chinese ambassador to switzerland), shen wei-liang and hsia pu, deputy representatives pao kuang-tsung and chao lin and advisers, secretaries and interpreters.

they were met at the geneva airport by wang jun-sheng, chinese representative, pu ming and chang chien-hua, alternate representatives, to the 53rd session of ecosoc which is meeting here, and wang chung-li, chinese consul general in geneva.

CHINA AND US

Kuo Mo-jo, Chiao Kuan-hua, Chu Ko-chen, Wu Yu-hsun, Chou Pei-yuan Meet and Fete Visiting Chinese Scholars of American Nationality

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chu ko-chen and wu yu-hsun, vice-presidents of the academy of sciences of china, and chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, this evening met with and gave a dinner in honour of the visiting group of chinese-born american scholars and the visiting team of chinese american scientists who have come to china for a visit and to see relatives.

the meeting and dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present were chih kung jen, leader of the visiting group of chinese-born american scholars, vice-chairman of the applied physics laboratory research centre of johns hopkins university and professor of microwave physics, chia-chiao lin, deputy leader of the group and professor of fluid mechanics and astrophysics of massachusetts institute of technology, and members of the group chen-to tai, min-chueh chang, hao wang, chia-shun yih, karl c. yeh, shien-chung wang, chieh-chien chang, james t.c. liu, yuen-ron shen and joseph t. a. lee, and their family members; and

members of the visiting team of chinese american scientists hsiung hsu, chang-yun fan, william shen chie chang and raphael tsu, and their family members.

leading members of chinese organizations, scientists, and relatives and friends of the guests present were chien hsueh-sen, chin li-sheng, chang tsan-ming, yueh tai-heng, hua lo-keng, yu li-chun, chen chi, wang li-fen, wang ti-cheng, chang wei, pan chun, li kuang-tse, liang shou-pan, chang wen-yu, chien wei-chang, wang yeh-chiu, hsia nai, tao pao-kai, huang kun, lin lan-ying, ku teh-huan, fu cheng-yi, wu chung-hua, chuang feng-kan, liu ta-nien, wang hsien-chun, wu hung-shih, hu shih-hua, cheng pi-liu, hung chao-sheng, tien fang-tseng, chin yuan-hsun, yeh tu-cheng, chang chih-yi, chang tsun-liu, wang tien-chuan, wang shou-wu, yi meng-hung, chao chung-yao, chu yung-hsing and wang chih.

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* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Firmly Maintain Open-Door Operation of School and Cooperation between Factories and School and Combine Education with the Three Major Revolutions

by

Educational Revolution Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Wuhan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 12, 1972)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and his guideline "Education must serve proletarian politics and must be combined with productive labor," the science faculty of our university has in the past two years successively sent 18 educational revolution practice teams to establish factory-school ties with over 40 factories and with 23 of them on a permanent basis. A short-term training class was run in cooperation with factories for three terms, during which 32 technical innovation items were completed. From these factories, over 30 workers are selected as part-time teachers. Members of ten specialties made over 1,000 visits to 25 factories (communes) to carry out teaching activities. Through open-door operation of the school and cooperation between the school and factories, the broad masses of teachers and students have reaped a good harvest both politically and professionally.

Practice shows that open-door school operation and factory-school cooperation represents an important measure for the implementation of the educational guideline put forward by Chairman Mao, a fundamental way for changing the "three-detachment" practice of the old university, and an important part of a new "three-in-one system" with teaching, scientific research and production combined.

(1)

To change the state of "three detachment" of the old university, we must firmly uphold open-door operation of schools, cooperation between factories and schools and operation of schools by factories, with a new system combining teaching, scientific research and production established. Over the past two years, our university has successively established 10 medium-sized and small factories. A base combining teaching, scientific research and production is initially formed in the university. A boost is given to educational revolution.

With factories run by schools, how should the relations between school operation of factories and factory-school cooperation be handled? Should emphasis be laid on school operation of factories or on cooperation between factories and the school? One school of opinion holds that integration of education with the practice of the three major revolutions should focus on school operation of factories. The reason is this: "Factories not run by schools are like a faraway source of water incapable of relieving burning thirst, good to look at and yet beyond reach in their operation"; on the other hand, school-run factories are operated by ourselves, capable of satisfying claims of the progressiveness of teaching and its diversified forms.

Another view is that with a view to the establishment of a channel of communication between the school and society and integration of intellectuals with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as integration of education with the practice of the three major revolutions, emphasis should be placed on cooperation between factories and schools.

For a time, these two views could not be unified. We put into practice both plans. Those specialties favoring an emphasis on school operation of factories paid attention only to the building of school-run factories. Educational revolution practice teams therefore were not sent out. Nor could teaching be brought out of the campus. When the products of a school-run factory failed to meet the needs of teaching, the range of products was enlarged and line production expanded to keep the factory working at full capacity. Though the school-run factories played a tremendous role in linking teaching with theory yet manpower and material resources were overtaxed and there was little initiative left.

Those specialties favoring an emphasis on factory-school cooperation, simultaneously with the proper building of school-run factories, sent out with enthusiasm an educational revolution practice team which joined factories in introducing technical innovations, summed up the workers' practical experience in writing new teaching material, and carried out teaching activities on the first line of the three major revolutions, so that the educational revolution in the school and the technical innovation campaign in those units with which it was linked were filled with life and vigor.

To unify the views concerning open-door school operation and cooperation between factories and schools, we organized teachers and students to conscientiously study instructions from Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao

on educational revolution and sum up experiences and lessons related to open-door school operation and factory-school cooperation in the past one year and more.

Lenin pointed out, "If study, education and training are confined to the campus alone and divorced from the seething practical life, then we have no trust in such an educational medium."

Through study and a summing-up of experiences and lessons by both sides, understanding of open-door school operation and factory-school cooperation was enhanced. Everyone realized that the operation of factories by schools and cooperation between factories and schools were two things that could not replace each other, each having its own advantages. School-run factories are small in scale, flexible and mobile, productive of a great variety of articles and relatively closely bound up with scientific research and trial production, and thus helpful in satisfying the demands of increasingly new ways of teaching. Cooperation between factories and schools helps toward intellectuals' re-education politically and their further studies professionally and helps toward employment of workers, peasants and soldiers as part-time teachers and toward integration of education with the practice of the three major revolutions.

Though operation of factories by schools and cooperation between factories and schools each has its own advantages, yet relatively speaking, cooperation between factories and schools takes on greater significance, because with the operation of factories by schools, we still cannot basically change the problem of education divorced from proletarian politics, from the worker-peasant masses and from productive labor. Therefore, integration of education with the practice of the three major revolutions should focus on cooperation between factories and schools, with open-door school operation assuming various forms.

(2)

In open-door school operation and factory-school cooperation, the first contradiction encountered by us was selection of proper points. Where proper points were selected for specialties, factory-school relations were relatively satisfactory and the educational revolution was a lively and vigorous affair. Where improper points were selected, not only was the educational revolution lacking in depth but also a strain was put on factory-school relations. We felt that selection of points in establishing cooperation between factories and schools should be guided by such principles as close proximity, proper matching of specialties with actual production, and emphasis on medium-sized and small factories. Why should we lay emphasis on the medium-sized and small factories? This is because relatively prominent contradictions in technical innovation that mark these units help in the choice of points of integration of teaching, scientific research and production; their being on a small scale provides students more chances for personal involvement and helps toward visual teaching and toward reaching for direct leadership over the factories.

Another contradiction encountered by us was the handling of the relations between factories and schools. This was a key problem bearing on whether we could always persist in open-door school operation and factory-school cooperation. To solve this contradiction, we adopted the following approaches:

(1) We must uphold long-term cooperation. In the process of cooperation between factories and schools, we found that in some teachers there existed the idea of going on a temporary basis. When they wanted to prepare teaching materials and do on-the-spot teaching, they came over for a spell. Their assignments done, they beat a hasty retreat. On their part, factories were not without misgivings. It was feared that a school might not stay with them for long. So some new technical innovation items were warily withheld.

To counter these problems, we seriously studied and discussed the significance of cooperation between factories and schools. It was pointed out that open-door school operation and factory-school cooperation represented an important form of integration of education with the practice of the three major revolutions. A socialist college must take an active part in the technical innovation and technical revolution in a factory. Intellectuals must spend their whole lives following the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers and doggedly persevere always in open-door school operation and factory-school cooperation. When it came to the concrete side of the matter, every specialty was called upon to select at least a proper factory with an educational revolution practice team sent there for a permanent stay. As far as students are concerned, there must be a flow back and forth. As far as teachers are concerned, there must be coming and going, an interchange fixed on a regular basis. As far as factory-school relations are concerned, the link must not be severed.

The tasks of the educational revolution practice teams are: On the one hand, team members are to receive political re-education and pursue further professional studies, sum up workers' practical experience in preparing new teaching material and selectively engage workers, peasants and soldiers as teachers to make proper preparations for in-factory teaching. On the other, they are to participate in the factory's technical innovation campaign, launch training classes of various types and spare-time colleges and grope continuously for experience in teaching reform.

(2) We must insist on dual leadership by factories and schools. During the early stage of our stay at a factory, we generally confined ourselves mainly to work arrangements and concrete livelihood problems in submitting our work reports to the factory. When it came to the political thinking of teachers and students and educational revolution problems, we just kept the school informed, so that a communication gap existed between the factory and the school. The factory felt left out of the educational revolution and developed the idea that it was a difficult job.

To counter this problem, we studied Chairman Mao's directive on the Party's unified leadership. It was realized that "the proletarian educational revolution must be carried out under the leadership of the working class

and with the participation of the worker masses" and that we must give full play to the combined activism of schools and factories. In actual practice, during our stay in the factory, we must, under the joint leadership of the factory and school Party committees, establish a "three-in-one" leadership group with the participation of cadres, workers and representatives of teachers and students from both sides to make overall arrangements for political-ideological work, educational revolution, and technical innovation. The "three-in-one" leadership group is a link between the leadership of the factory and of the school. It must not only turn to the school Party committee for instructions and brief it on its work but also place itself under the leadership of the factory Party committee. For instance, the high-molecular chemistry specialty established ties with Organic Synthetic Chemistry Works of Wuhan. A "three-in-one" leadership group was jointly set up. It was made of cadres in charge of professional work, workshop cadres and workers' representatives from the factory and department and principal cadres, and representatives of teachers and students from the school. Together, they studied and directed various tasks during the period of mutual cooperation. The factory originally turned out only two batches of catalysts a year. With the teachers and students committed to the factory, to meet the demands of combination between teaching of theory and practice, the Party committee of the factory decided to produce ahead of schedule one batch of catalysts.

In line with teaching and production needs, the "three-in-one" leadership group through investigation and study put forward a technical innovation project. A report on the matter was submitted to the Party committees of the factory and the school. Immediate support was received. Rapidly set up was a "three-in-one" technical innovation group to collect data from domestic and foreign sources and make the necessary preparations. Success was achieved with great speed.

Last year, the leadership of the factory and the school checked and summed up teaching work at an earlier stage. To counter the phenomenon of "replacing study with work," necessary measures were adopted. We came to understand that by firmly upholding dual leadership and in organizing a unified leadership squad, we could give full play to the leading role of the working class in educational revolution. This represents an important guarantee for proper open-door school operation and factory-school cooperation.

(3) We must insist on mutual cooperation and mutual stimulation by factories and schools. Schools must "take study as the main effort" but must also hurry with what a factory wants to rush through and try by every means to contribute toward the factory's technical innovation and spare-time education efforts. A factory focuses attention on production but must also show concern and support for the educational revolution by creating the necessary conditions for the educational revolution to the best of its ability. Thus a common basis is found for cooperation between factories and schools.

The Analytical Chemistry Specialty of the Chemistry Department has established cooperative ties with Tayeh Steel Mills of Hupeh. They show mutual cooperation and mutual stimulation. The arrangement gives both sides satisfaction. The factory has received on two occasions some teachers and students who came to teach at the mills. The master workers inspired the teachers and students with words and deeds politically and taught them with their hands professionally.

Once, some students had an accident in production. They began to get cold feet and dared not act with boldness. After the leadership of the factory and the master workers discovered this, they took the initiative to engage them in a heart-to-heart talk by way of enlightening them. They said, "It is a bad thing to have let something untoward happen. But if we draw a lesson therefrom, we can change. A bad thing can be turned into a good thing. Faulty steel turned out can be sent back to the furnace. But if something is the matter with a person, it is a question bearing on whether the Party and the state will change color. You must not show lack of courage in practice just because some accident has happened." The teachers and students felt deeply moved. They were determined to live up to the expectations of the working class, get tempered to become ideologically red and acquire proper skills to serve the people.

The factory also selectively sent four part-time teachers to the school and picked 11 experienced workers to join the teachers in forming a "three-in-one" teaching material writing group. Four kinds of teaching material were prepared. The school held successively in Tayeh Steel Mills an iron and steel chemical analysis training class for two terms. In cooperation with the mills, it has completed six scientific research and technical innovation projects.

(4) We must firmly uphold integration of teaching, scientific research and production. In the practice of educational revolution, to counter the problem of "replacing study with work" and neglecting the study of direct knowledge and the study of theory that appeared when we first arrived in the factory, we studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and further understood the idea of "taking study as the main effort." In the school, we must "take study as the main effort" and do the same when in the factory. We should associate production with scientific research in organizing teaching and combine the simultaneous handling and study of typical products with the systematic study of theory. For instance, the Micro-organism Specialty has established ties with the Wuhan Syrup Factory. Due to the degeneration of the stock bacteria of the enzyme-producing agent turned out by the factory, productivity suffered seriously. This problem arising out of production we associated with teaching and scientific research. While participating in production and technical innovation, we organized in a planned way the systematic teaching of the foundations of micro-organisms, biochemistry and other subjects. After over two months of efforts, we changed the formula of the nutrient medium for the cultivation of stock bacteria. The cost was cut down. With an extraction method adopted, the original large accumulation of waste enzyme was stimulated to a greater activity for re-use in production. The rate of productivity increased.

Thus teaching, scientific research and production were relatively properly combined. Not only was the content of teaching partially reinforced but a contribution was also made toward production.

Concerning the problem of scientific research, we consider that excessive demands should not be imposed on junior students. They may take up some appropriate technical innovation projects. This is to cultivate their ability to work independently. About senior students,we should urge them to take up some scientific research work with the help of teachers and to complete certain assignments.

(5) We must firmly uphold integration of a main point with general points and, with a main point as the focus, establish more points of contact and flexible points of contact. In establishing cooperation between the factory and the school, we met with two kinds of situation: First, some specialties established many points of contact but without a main point of contact. Second, though some specialties established ties with some units as main points but without some supplementary points to match. Through practice, we feel that both situations are incompatible with the demands of educational revolution. With only main points of contact and without supplementary points, we cannot solve the contradiction between one-sided concentration on products and the varied demands of teaching. On the other hand, if we have no main points of contact, though with many points, we cannot practice the educational revolution in a penetrating way. Nor can the technical innovation get off the ground with ease.

To solve this contradiction, we suggested integration of main points with general points and establishment of more points of contact and flexible points of contact, with one main point as the focus. Every specialty must at least select a factory as a main point of contact, and, at the same time, pick some factories as supplementary points on a basis of temporary cooperation to meet teaching needs. A main point of contact allows a relatively long period for associating typical products with teaching, unfolding a technical innovation, compiling and writing teaching materials and carrying out further practice under the guidance of theory, with part-time teachers engaged to help out. Supplementary points are fit for inspecting on-the-spot teaching, investigation and study, compilation and writing of teaching materials, etc. For instance, the Analytical Chemistry Specialty took Tayeh Steel Mills of Hupeh as a main point of contact and at the same time, established ties with Tayeh Metallurgical Works, Yangtzuchiang Chemical Works, Hupeh Provincial Geological Bureau and other units with mutual cooperation established to satisfy the demands of the "three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production.

(3)

In open-door school operation and factory-school cooperation, we have carried out initial practice but there still exist certain problems. The first is the problem of taking class struggle as the main theme. Our understanding thereof is not deep and our efforts toward that end are inadequate. In the past, after arriving at the factory, we generally

conducted education in history and education involving a process of recalling the bitter past in light of the sweet present. How can the aim of taking class struggle as the main theme through the big classroom of society be attained, and what activities are to be unfolded and in what form--these call for solution in practice hereafter.

In making arrangements for teaching, we have come to understand through practice that the time we head for factories should not be too early seasonally, the time we spend there should not be too short on each occasion and the lessons we bring there should not be too excessive. We tend to acquire a certain fundamental theory in the school before heading for a factory. Lessons brought to a factory should be geared to a target in mind. Those lessons that can be given at school should not be brought there as a matter of necessity. To give full play to the peculiar role of an off-campus base, generally one or two subjects taken up in a factory will answer the purpose.

The problem of establishing ties with scientific research units still calls for a solution. At the early stage of open-door school operation, to change the "three-detachment" situation of the old university, it is highly necessary to stress cooperation with factories. But with the deepening of the educational revolution, we feel that it is no less necessary for us to establish ties with scientific research units and practice the "three-in-one" combination of schools, factories and scientific research units.

Generally speaking, scientific research units are relatively strong technically, complete with advanced instruments and equipment and entrusted with important scientific research assignments from the state. These factors suit the needs of the practice of combination of teaching, scientific research and production. They play an important role in the study of advanced scientific and technological achievements and the cultivation of the students' ability to analyze and solve problems. Some scientific research units come with affiliated factories whose products are advanced and which operate on a small-scale. They can also serve as off-campus bases for the "three-in-one" combination of teaching, scientific research and production. We are prepared to establish ties of cooperation with scientific research units with a view to the continuous improvement of the "three-in-one" combination of teaching, scientific research and production and the practice of open-door operation in various forms.

We are determined to read and study conscientiously, to continuously enhance consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, to firmly follow the road represented by the "May 7 Directive," to continuously practice open-door school operation and factory-school cooperation in various forms, and to continuously sum up experience and lessons and carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end.

* * *

LIVESTOCK

The Correctness of Line Leads to the Development of Animal Husbandry and Brings Prosperity to the Grassland

- A report on the development of the livestock industry in Hsianghuang Banner, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 12, 1972)

With reference to the reality of the struggle between the two lines in the pastoral area, the CCP Hsianghuang Banner Committee in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region seriously sums up the historical experience, carries out education in line for the broad masses of cadres and herdsmen, penetratingly criticizes and repudiates the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and wages an uncompromising struggle against Right and "Left" erroneous tendencies.

By means of the summing up of line education and historical experience, and proceeding from actual local conditions, they feel that they must implement the policy of taking animal husbandry as the key link to carry out development of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry together in the pastoral area in an all-round manner according to local conditions, carry out well basic construction for the grassland in a solid and down to earth manner, and stimulate the development of livestock production. Consequently, in that way, there is a greater increase in the variety of livestock in the whole banner, the improved stock show an increase of 30 percent in weight by proportion, and they have fulfilled and overfulfilled the targets for the sales of various livestock and livestock by-products to the state.

This spring, although the region encountered a serious natural calamity, still the survival rate of young stock reached 96.5 percent while the maturity rate of livestocks reached the fine result of 99 percent. The broad masses of cadres and herdsmen feel that this is the fruit of carrying out education in ideology and political line and a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Seriously Sum Up Historical Experience and Raise Awareness of Line Struggle

Hsianghuang Banner is situated in the southwest of the Hsilinkuole grassland of Inner Mongolia, and it is a pastoral area mainly for livestock production. The land there is vast and sparsely populated as well as arid and short of rain with rather poor natural conditions. After the liberation, there was a very big development in livestock production. However, owing to interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the backward physiognomy of the livestock industry was not completely transformed.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the situation of the rapid development in the cause of socialist construction, the livestock industry in Hsianghuang Banner has been faced with this kind of situation: On the one hand, with the planned and systematic development of the whole national economy, there is a demand on the pastoral area to develop livestock production of high quality, in a stable, productive manner, and to supply more and better animals as well as various livestock by-products to the state.

On the other hand, because capital construction in the grassland of the pastoral area is still not in a position to meet the demand of the development of the livestock industry, the ability to withstand natural calamity is rather poor, the development of livestock volume is still not stable enough nor the quality high enough.

Under this kind of situation, how could the policy of the Party for production and construction in the pastoral area be correctly implemented, and the forward development of the livestock industry in a stable, fine and productive manner be stimulated, has become a very important question in socialist construction for the pastoral area.

Since the establishment of the new Party committee for the Hsianghuang Banner, it has analyzed these new problems confronting the livestock industry, led the broad masses of cadres and herdsmen of the whole banner in conscientiously implementing the various policies of the Party for the pastoral area, and developed an in-depth mass movement of in-animal-husbandry-learn-from-Tachai.

In the course of discussing the implementation of the Party's policies for livestock production, they have come across two problems. One is because some of the people feel that as conditions in the arid desert grassland are unfavorable, there could be no way of carrying out capital construction. They rely simply on the natural grassland for pasturing, and one-sidedly explain that as "Taking animal husbandry as the key link" and neglect the carrying out of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry together. Consequently there is no complete solution to the problem of forage grass and fodder, and the development of the livestock industry is affected. After the correction of this erroneous method by the banner Party committee there again appears another deviation in some other places. In opposing the single economy of animal husbandry, they become separated from "Taking animal husbandry as the key link" to carry out diversified economy. Without proceeding from actual conditions in the pastoral area, they one-sidedly think that in-animal-husbandry-learn-from-Tachai means to carry out land reclamation and to realize catching up with the per-mow grain yield guideline laid down by the "Program." Because of that, they made the mistake of drawing manpower and material from the livestock industry front for carrying out land reclamation. Consequently not only do they fail to carry out grain production well, but more importantly, the development of the livestock industry is also affected.

The CCP Hsianghuang Banner Committee feels that this kind of one-sided method without proceeding from actual condition in the pastoral area is a reflection of the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines on the livestock industry front. In order to implement correctly the Party's policies for livestock production, the Banner Party committee proceeds by summing up the historical experience of livestock production, and vigorously grasps line education.

In 1971, they organized Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams to go deep into the communes, production teams and yurts, helped the basic level cadres and pastoral people to sum up seriously their historical experience, drew the line of distinction between right and wrong as well as between policies, eliminated interferences from the "Left" and the Right and implemented the general and specific policies of the Party for the pastoral area.

Looking back on the history of the development of livestock and industry in the Hsianghuang Banner, they discovered that before the great cultural revolution, livestock production in this banner had experienced "three ups and downs." Whenever the revolutionary line and the general and specific policies of Chairman Mao were correctly implemented, there would be a big rise in livestock production, and whenever the revolutionary line as well as general and specific policies of Chairman Mao were contravened, livestock production would suffer, and this was the law governing each way up and down.

For a time, because of the conservatism and diffidence of the leading members ideologically, they relied on nature alone for livestock raising and depended entirely on the natural grassland without attaching importance to basic construction in the grassland. Consequently great weakness and instability existed in livestock production, and in the face of serious natural calamities, the number of animals fell for two consecutive times. In 1958, the broad masses of cadres and pastoral people, bringing their revolutionary spirit into play carried out construction of the grassland in a big way, and there was a rapid increase in the number of livestock in the whole banner. Later, again because of the interference of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some of the communes and production brigades one-sidedly laid emphasis on grain production and blindly carried out reclamation on the thin vegetation arid grassland. Livestock production was seriously affected and once again that caused the number of animals to fall.

Looking back on the history of the "three ups and downs" in livestock production in the banner has provided the broad masses of cadres with a lively lesson. The Party committee of the banner has called three enlarged meetings of the banner Party committee in succession, studied Chairman Mao's teachings, unified thinking with reference to reality, and raised line awareness. Following that they again held repudiate-revisionism and rectification classes with participation by cadres, directed everybody to link up historical experience with actual struggle, read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, studied over again the general and specific policies of the Party for the pastoral

region, criticized penetratingly interference from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and their crime of sabotaging the revolutionary line and general and specific policies of Chairman Mao. By means of these meetings and study classes, the broad masses of cadres are able to further draw the lines of distinction between the two lines and the general and specific policies.

Proceeding from Actual Conditions in the Pastoral Area, Implement the Policy of "Taking Animal Husbandry As the Key Link"

Chairman Mao teaches, "The most fundamental method of work which all Communists must firmly bear in mind is to determine our working policies according to actual conditions." In the course of implementing the policies of the Party for the livestock industry, the CCP Hsianghuang Banner Committee has maintained going deep into reality for investigation and study and carried out work in accordance with actual conditions in the pastoral area.

In 1971, they spent over two months' time visiting nine communes and the greater part of the production brigades in the whole banner, studied together with the broad masses of cadres and pastoral people the problem of how to implement the policies of the Party for livestock production, and seriously summed up advanced experiences in the implementation of general and specific policies. By means of the investigation and study and the summing up of typical experience, not only were they able to further deepen their comprehension of the policy of taking animal husbandry as the key link to carry out agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry together in a manner suitable to local conditions and develop them in an all-round manner, but they also adopted effective measures to implement the policies.

From practice they experienced that, in applying the policy of taking animal husbandry as the key link in the pastoral area, they had to first succeed in developing livestock production in a stable, fine and productive manner, for that is the main objective of struggle in transforming the backward physiognomy of the pastoral region and developing the socialist livestock industry. On this problem, many of the communes and production brigades also have a profound lesson of experience.

Because the comprehension of the Hasaht'u production brigade, of the Hungch'i commune of this banner, toward the policies concerning the development of livestock industry was not deep enough, for a time there appeared a quest purely for livestock quantity without attention being paid to the improvement of livestock quality, and neither was attention paid to other basic constructions. Consequently, although there was an increase in the number of livestock, yet the increase was far from stable. Owing to the fact that the quality of the livestocks was not high, the production value of the livestock industry was very low and its contribution to the state was not very considerable.

In 1970, the livestock of this production brigade showed a net increase of 14.5 percent, and it became a unit with a higher net increase rate in the

whole banner. However, because the ability to withstand calamity of the livestock industry was not strengthened correspondingly, that year, when they were ravaged by a snow storm, the number of animals fell again.

In contrast, the Oleszut'ai production brigade belonging to Paokotuwula commune not only paid attention to the development of livestock quantity but also to the improvement of their quality. They carried out the building of corrals and pens as well as capital construction on the grassland in a big way, strengthened management over feeding, and created conditions for developing the livestock industry in a stable, fine and productive manner. In 1965, the improved stock of this production brigade showed a proportionate weight increase of about 30 percent. This year the figure had already risen to 72.3 percent. Because of the increased value of the livestock, not only is there an increase in public accumulations but greater contributions are also being made to the state.

From the positive as well as negative experience of these two production brigades, the leading members of the banner Party committee are able to realize that they must set their sight on developing the socialist livestock industry in a stable, fine and productive manner.

In the course of implementing the policy of taking animal husbandry as the key link, the leading members of the CCP Hsianghuang Banner Committee have also realized that the main task of socialist construction in the pastoral area is the development of the livestock industry, and they should centralize their efforts to strengthen leadership over this work. While they were going deep into reality for investigation and study, many of the old peasants told them about the incident of how in 1962, the state had to send grass to this pastoral area from a thousand li away.

That year, some of the communes and production brigades failed to concentrate their main effort on solving the most urgent problems of the shortage in grass for the livestock, and consequently when they were visited by a snow storm, serious difficulties were experienced in the shortage of forage grass for the livestock and the state had to send forage grass over a distance of a thousand li to this pastoral area, with the cost of transportation for each catty of grass amounting to 48 cents JMP. The pastoral people said, "With fodder alone but without grass the livestock would die. But with fodder and grass, the livestock will be sound and strong."

This incident was a great revelation to the leading members of the banner Party committee. In the light of this problem, they carried out a penetrating investigation and study and were able to further see that: The production of grass in the arid grassland of Hsianghuang Banner is low, and the load of livestock supported by the pastures is high, and that affects the growth and regrowth of pasture grass, so every winter and spring there would always be an acute shortage of grass. Because of that, the problem of grass shortage constitutes the main cause for the low survival rate in stock-breeding, and the slow improvement in stock.

How could this contradiction be resolved? The example of Pao-erhtamusu production brigade belonging to Hungch'i commune in capital pasture construction supplied a very fine experience. In the past two years, this production brigade has constructed 840 mow of agriculture-forestry-animal husbandry combination basic grass pastures. On the basic grass pastures, they have opened eleven wells, dug four ditches, planted more than 40,000 trees, built three protective wind belts, and introduced the planting of 12 varieties of fine pasture grass on 200 mow of barren sandy land. In 1971, although there was a big drought, still they reaped more than 66,000 catties of fodder from the basic grass pastures, gathered more than 800,000 catties of grass, and by fundamentally solving the difficulties experienced by grass shortage during the winter and spring, brought about self-sufficiency in forage grass and fodder. This year, the 12 fine grass strains they introduced have grown to a height of more than a foot high, and the average per-mow yield of grass has shown an increase of six times that of the natural pastures.

The third experience of the CCP Hsianghuang Banner Committee in implementing the policy of taking animal husbandry as the key link is, not only must efforts be centralized to develop livestock production in the pastoral area, but proceeding from actual conditions in the area, diversified economy should also be developed in a manner suitable to local conditions for the service of livestock production. Only in that way could the policies of the Party for production and construction in the pastoral area be implemented. From the experience of Yalik'ait'u Forestry Farm in planting trees and carrying out afforestation the leading members of the banner Party committee have gained a revelation.

Yalik'ait'u Forestry Farm is situated on a windy strip, and the topsoil on the greater part of the land was only about 20 to 30 centimeters thick, with either red sticky clay or grey dry soil underneath. Because of this the growth of pasture grass there was very poor. In order to change the natural physiognomy of the grassland, this forestry farm after a dozen years or so of hard struggle has stubbornly planted trees and afforested 28,000 mow of "iron-hard land." Because of the development of forestry, the sand wind was arrested, and there was a transformation in the soil and the moisture content, therefore there was an improvement in the grassland of that area. The growth of pasture grass was good, and each year more than 6,000,000 catties of grass was gathered and effective support was given to livestock production in the whole banner.

From this incident, the leading members of the banner Party committee were able to realize that agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent on one another and stimulate one another. The development of agriculture and forestry in a manner suitable to conditions in the pastoral area is of great advantage to the stimulating of the development of livestock production.

Have Faith in the Masses and Rely on Them for the Building of a New Grassland

Because of the conscientious implementation of the policy of taking animal husbandry as the key link and develop agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry together in a manner suitable to local conditions and in an all-round manner by the CCP Hsianghuang Banner Committee, the spirit of the leadership cadres and broad masses of pastoral people in the whole banner has risen very high. Everybody said, "Carrying out work in accordance with the general and specific policies of the Party and there will be a direction to follow, something to work for and an inexhaustible strength for triumphing over difficulties and scoring victories."

The banner Party committee has noticed the new situation swiftly appearing in revolution and production throughout the banner, and are further paying attention to using the policies of the Party for mobilizing the socialist activism of the masses. Since last year, the banner Party committee has fully activated the masses, grasped some key problems in production and construction in the pastoral area, and launched a mass movement for carrying out construction of the grassland in a big way.

The Hsianghuang Banner is on an arid area in the grassland, and the average rate of precipitation a year amounts to only about 150 millimeters. Because of the aridity and shortage of rainfall, the growth of pasture grass is directly affected and that hampers the development of the livestock industry. Because of that,how to discover and open up sources of water and build water conservation in the pastoral area has become an important problem in the construction of the grassland. In the past someone had drilled a well 500 meters deep there without striking water, as they wrote off the vast grassland as a "waterless area." Is it true that there is no water in the Hsianghuang Banner?

The banner Party committee organized a "three-in-one combination" water conservation investigation team consisting of cadres, poor and lower-middle herdsmen and technicians, and sent them deep into reality for investigation and study. They visited 53 production brigades in seven communes, investigated the situation of 125 wind centers, the direction and course of over 20 principal gullies, and chose more than 200 points of water as well as two larger fountainheads, and because of that, negated the assertion that there was no water on the arid grassland, drew up plans for developing water conservation in a manner suitable to local conditions, and whipped up an upsurge for such water conservation constructions as the drilling of wells, the dredging of springs, the digging of ditches and the building of dams.

For the sake of solving difficulties caused by the shortage of grass for livestock, the banner Party committee has on the one hand integrated water conservation construction with mobilizing the masses to carry out the building of basic grass pastures in a big way while making full use of the existing natural pastures at the same time. Last September, was the season for gathering grass in the pastoral area, and after making reasonable arrangements for livestock production, the banner Party committee led the

broad masses of cadres and pastoral people in centralizing their efforts for doing the work of grass gathering well. They carried their yurts to the grass pasture to practice "five-togetherness" with the herdsmen. Consequently, in two months' time, the more than 300 grass gathering assault teams of the whole banner gathered over 300,000,000 catties of forage grass and effectively insured victory for the struggle against calamities and safeguarding the stock for last winter and the spring of this year.

In the mass movement for carrying out the construction of the grassland in a big way, the CCP Hsianghuang Banner Committee has summed up and promptly popularized the advanced experience of the masses. For example, in order to solve the problem of fodder for the livestock, they have popularized the experience of Halacho production brigade belonging to Paokotuwula commune in building stable and high yield fodder fields with guaranteed harvest in spite of drought and waterlogging. In order to improve the quality of the livestock, they have popularized the experience of Hungch'i production brigade belonging to Payint'ala commune, which for 15 years has persevered in improving the livestock and has raised the proportionate weight of the improved stock to 80 percent. In order to solve the newer problems in the cultivation of the natural grass pastures, they have popularized the experience of Paoerhtamusu production brigade of Hungch'i commune in the construction of basic grass pastures, and the manual introduction and planting of fine pasture grass.

In slightly more than a year after the popularization of these typical experiences, outstanding results have been gained. At present 52 agriculture-forestry-animal husbandry combination basic grass pastures have been built, more than 30,000 mow of fine pasture grass bases have been opened, more than 1,300 mow have been planted to trees and afforested, more than 260 eyes of wells have been drilled and 183 water conservation projects have been constructed. A rapid transformation has taken place in the physiognomy of the vast and arid grassland of the Hsianghuang Banner, and a new upsurge on an even bigger scale is being vigorously launched in the whole banner for the construction of the grassland.

- By NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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PEASANT ART

Peasant Painters in Northwest China Hsien

(NCNA-English Sian, Jul. 13, 1972)

murals, posters and cartoons are common on walls of houses and around the corners of fields in huhsien county of the northwest china province of shensi. revolutionary in content and true to life, these art works are created by members of people's communes in their spare time and have become a powerful weapon in the hands of the revolutionary masses for educating themselves and attacking the enemy and spreading mao tsetung thought in the rural areas.

such paintings first appeared in 1958, the year of the great leap forward. under the guidance of the communist party and with the help of the professionals, the peasant painters have since created large numbers of works that fit in well with the party's central tasks of the time and highlight local events in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. more than 400 of these have been reproduced by national and local papers and other publications.

the county now has 500 amateurs. following chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle", the painters take as their main theme the emancipation of the poor and lower-middle peasants from heavy exploitation by the landlord class. every stroke bears out ardent love for socialism and implacable hatred for feudalism and capitalism.

after learning about the suffering of a poor peasant in the old society and associating it with his own family's, liu hsu-hsu decided to paint a picture series on the family history of that poor peasant. he worked late into the night and revised his pictures dozens of times. when the series, entitled "the anger of the hired labourer", was shown at a local exhibition, it attracted many poor and lower-middle peasants who brought their children to receive good class education.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the painters used their brushes to sharply expose the crimes of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and dealt heavy blows at the class enemies.

the masses draw inspiration from the graphic art works, posters and wall-paintings, which reflect the outlook of the poor and lower-middle peasants and their heroic deeds in the drive to build water control projects and improve farmland in the vigorous movement to learn from the national pace-setting tachai brigade.

among the amateur artists are farmers, cattle tenders and book-keepers. they range from people in their seventies to teen-agers. some are cadres at grassroots levels, secretaries of party branches, chairmen of revolutionary committees and leaders of production teams. all of them join the peasants in farm work, painting in their spare time in close connection with the three great revolutionary movements. this is a revolutionized contingent of painters coming from the masses.

"without taking part in the revolutionary struggle, there can be no true art creation. a plant withers if

it leaves the soil; an artist can accomplish nothing if he divorces himself from labour," liu chih-kuei said from his experience. at first he lived and worked among the masses and painted their labour and struggle. he felt that life was rich and varied, an inexhaustible source of subject matters for artistic creation. a dozen of his works appeared in national and local newspapers. then he neglected to take part in labour and go among the masses for a period of time when he pursued "techniques" one-sidely. as a result, his works failed to attract the commune members again. he often worried about what to paint and felt like fish out of water. he returned to the fields and joined his fellow villagers in farm work again. once back among the peasants, he shared their soaring working enthusiasm and their joy at a good harvest. new people and new things emerging in the movement to learn from tachai inspired him. they appealed to him and, in fortnight he finished two paintings that depict the industry and lofty inner world of the poor and lower-middle peasants. these two works, "a busy harvest" and "women play an important role", are now on display at the current national fine arts exhibition in peking.

the amateur artists draw their themes from life, and their works mirror the wish, thinking and sentiments of the people. their works, full of vitality, are appreciated by the masses.

the huachung production brigade in the chinling mountain had poor stone-strewn land that suffered from aridity and gave low yields. emulating the example of the tachai people in transforming hills, the brigade has since 1964 blasted rocks and built check-dams and terraced hill slopes. average grain yield has risen from 1.5 to 5.25 tons per hectare. the brigade has become an advanced unit in shensi province.

the commune sent an amateur painters group to the brigade to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in their struggle against nature. sharing the enthusiasm of the peasant builders, their lofty aspirations and revolutionary determination, the painters portrayed the brigade's fight against nature in a series of over 100 drawings. these have inspired the people in their movement to learn from tachai.

the amateur artists often take their drawings to the commune members, ask for their comments and make repeated efforts to improve their works.

li feng-lan, a woman member of the uangming commune, decided to paint the bumper cotton harvest of her commune last year. working hard at night, she turned out a picture showing women commune members joyously picking cotton in the fields. her painting received varied comments. some said: "we have reaped good cotton harvests for years. i can't see any difference between this year's harvest and the previous in the picture." others commented: "it fails to show what we've learned from tachai, the spirit of keeping the world revolution in mind while working in the fields."

these comments gave her food for thought. she painted a new picture. this time women commune members are happily picking cotton while an endless train of vehicles move along the highway to deliver cotton to the state purchasing centres. this painting has been reproduced in the provincial "shensi daily" and the "kwangming daily" in peking.

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS

East China Hsien Cadres Grow Experimental Plots

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 13, 1972)

Leading members of the puchiang county party committee in the east china province of chekiang are working experimental plots to enquire into the essence of local farming conditions so that they can direct production better. the county's agricultural production has developed rapidly. the county reaped 7.6 tons of grain per hectare in 1971 despite serious natural troubles. this year's total summer grain yield was ten per cent over last year's. the economy was diversified.

the county party committee views the experimental plots as significant in fostering a revolutionary working style and implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. members of the committee go regularly to their experimental plots in flat, rolling or mountain areas and work with experienced peasants and agro-technicians. such plots, including those run by commune cadres at various levels, come to a total of 260 hectares.

they learn from the masses and draw on their wide experience in production to give effective guidance to rice seedlings in many areas turned yellow this year. leading members of the county party committee promptly discussed the matter with peasants and technicians on their experimental plots. the reasons were found out and effective ways to stimulate the growth of the crop were tried out. the county party committee then called an on-the-spot meeting to spread the results of the experiment. the plants soon turned green. at present, they are earing and flowering, promising a good harvest.

the county seldom grew over-wintering crops of barley and wheat in the past. because under local conditions these crops used to give low yield and influence the output of early rice sown immediately after they were harvested. the county party committee summed up good experience of some communes and brigades to solve these problems. in the winter of 1970, two brigades began experimenting with a triple cropping system: over-wintering wheat or barley followed by early and late rice. the brigades got good harvests of wheat and barley. output per hectare averaged 4.2 and 3.1 tons respectively. the output of early rice that followed also increased. the experience of these brigades was then popularized in the county. this year, the area of spring harvested crops accounted for 44 per cent of the annual sown acreage, 16 per cent bigger than that in previous years.

in adopting and popularizing rice transplanters and microbes and new strains of seed, the county party committee also first gained experience on experimental plots and then spread it. last year, the county produced and used 2,500 tons of bacterial fertilizer, plant hormones and fermented pig-feed. bacterial fertilizer and plant

hormones were used on 1,333 hectares. fine strains of rice, wheat, sweet potatoes and cotton that are disease- and drought-resistant and give high yields were bred and selected. the county provided the state with over 2,500 tons of fine seed in the past two years. commune members said that this method of popularizing good experience and technique was excellent and easy for them to learn.

RURAL POSTAL SERVICE

Countryside Postmen Serve the People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 14, 1972)

four postmen in a south china mountainous forest area serve the people wholeheartedly and are praised by them.

the postmen cover 230 settlements in nine production brigades in a commune of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. it takes them four days to take a round trip covering 150 kilometres to the villages delivering letters and newspapers. they carry on in all weather.

peasants of chuang nationality in a neighbouring village in yunnan province had to climb mountains to post a letter and found it very hard to get newspapers. hearing this, huang mao-an, one of the four postmen and a communist party member, was determined to open up a delivery route. the post office supported his suggestion. but there was no road. axe in hand, he hacked out a trail to the village. he has since made deliveries regularly. the chuang peasants said: "old huang climbs mountains to bring us mail. he serves the people wholeheartedly."

now the four postmen cover all the commune's 200 mountains and have added more routes, covering 600 kilometres. this is more than double the figure when the post office was established. they feel happy because they are serving more people.

early last year the office got a remittance from a colliery, the accompanying form simply stated: "to huang pao-sheng of napi commune". searching high and low throughout the vast mountainous commune, the four postmen at last found an educated young man of that name who had settled in the outlying lungshih production team. however, when the remittance form was given to him, the young man shook his head and said: "it's not for me. i've no relatives working in that colliery."

the postmen continued their search another week. they discovered that the sender had lived in the lungwa production team and later moved to the mine. they went to the team and found the recipient.

the postmen's service is praised by the commune members of various nationalities.

NEIGHBORHOOD INDUSTRY

East China Coastal City Develops Neighborhood Industry

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jul. 14, 1972)

coastal city of amoy in east china's fukien province has rapidly expanded neighbourhood industry during the great proletarian cultural revolution. total output value in the first five months of this year was 39 per cent above the same 1971 period. last year's was 85 per cent over that of 1970, and 13 times the amount in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

inspired in 1958 by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", amoy housewives turned their energy to industry. they set up neighbourhood factories and production groups. these have made new advances during the cultural revolution. the more than 570 factories and groups are now producing or processing over 400 varieties of products, 61 of which are listed in state plans.

the city has persisted in expanding neighbourhood industry by self-reliance, making good use of available equipment with indigenous methods. when the chungnua tin-plate workshop was being set up, the workers made a foundry furnace of several oil drums and built an oven with ordinary bricks instead of refractory ones. they turned out a lathe, a crane and a two-ton table planing machine from a discarded lathe and some discarded spare parts. the workshop produced 1,500 pumps last year and 1,400 pumps and a number of machine parts in the first half of this year, some of which are included in state plans.

neighbourhood industry in amoy serves agriculture, modern industry and the daily life of the people in city and countryside. its products include bamboo and wood farming tools, farm machine parts, sprayers, rubber articles, stationery and other consumer goods for daily use.

many neighbourhood groups make spare parts and accessories or semi-finished products for big state plants. the tungfeng valve workshop last year supplied more than 30 plants and mines in fukien province with quality valves. the glass fibre reinforced plastic cabin covers of "fukien brand" trucks are made by neighbourhood workshops.

a great number of workshops use waste materials from big plants as raw material. last year they turned out 67 products from scrap iron and steel, waste plastics, rubber, cotton and paper and waste liquid and residue. the city formerly got corrugated paper from elsewhere for making boxes while sending out hundreds of tons of waste paper annually to be processed at a transportation cost of some 20,000 yuan. last year workers of a neighbourhood paper products shop, with the help of a municipal paper mill, set up a workshop to handle waste paper. it turned out 210 tons of corrugated paper before the end of the year. the output rose to 270 tons in the first half of this year.

big plants and mines in the city often send veteran workers and technicians to neighbourhood workshops to pass on technique.

IRRIGATION

East China Water Control Project Benefits Large Farming Areas

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 13, 1972)

a big water control project in east china's kiangsu province has helped large farming areas wrest good harvests in the teeth of drought or excessive rains over the past few years.

built during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chiangtu project is one of the biggest power-operated irrigation and drainage projects in china. it is made up of three big pumping stations, seven medium-sized regulating sluice gates and three shipping locks. in times of drought, it can draw water from the yangtze river into the grand canal to irrigate some 200,000 hectares of farmland in five counties along the ancient canal. in case of excessive rains, it can promptly drain the accumulated water from the lihsiaho area in northern kiangsu into the yangtze. as a result, more than a dozen counties and outlying areas of cities in the area have had good harvests despite excessive rains or severe drought since the project was completed in 1969. the lihsiaho area was hit by continual rain for more than 40 days in the autumn of 1970 when rice was ripening. the pumping stations promptly drained off 900 million cubic metres of accumulated water, thus freeing some 200,000 hectares of paddy fields of waterlogging to ensure a good harvest.

a dry spell which lasted over 50 days attacked the area last summer. but the pumping of 620 million cubic metres of water from the yangtze ensured the good growth of rice crops. wheat fields in the area were irrigated in the same way last winter. this contributed to a good wheat harvest from some 133,000 hectares this summer.

the rice belt in the lihsiaho area was recently threatened by waterlogging as a result of repeated heavy rains. the regulating sluice gates were put into operation and led the excess water into the yangtze. this has made possible the normal growth of autumn crops on more than 200,000 hectares.

the chiangtu project saw a fierce struggle between the two lines. when preparations were under way for the building of the first electric pumping station in 1961, the renegade liu shao-chi tried hard to sabotage the project. clinging to their slavish comprador philosophy, they alleged: "you can't get the job done without foreign experts and equipment." however, the workers, technicians and revolutionary cadres followed chairman mao's principle "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". the shanghai electrical machinery plant and other factories pooled their efforts to design and produce china's biggest irrigation and drainage machinery at that time. two large pumping stations went into operation.

while preparing for the construction of the third pumping station, the workers, technicians and revolutionary

cadres suggested that the project should generate electricity as well. this would require a reversible-type motor-generator set, which china did not produce at the time. the workers and technicians acted on chairman mao's teaching "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience" and made numerous experiments. they finally succeeded in designing such a type of machinery. and the plants in shanghai and other cities cooperated to build the machinery which is up to advanced standards.

ten reversible-type motor-generator sets were installed at the third pumping station. their pumping capacity exceeds the combined total of the first two pumping stations. when not used for pumping purposes, they can be used as hydraulic turbine generating sets to supply enough electricity for use in a city with a population of 200,000.

following the completion of the project, the workers and technicians made innovations to tap the potential of existing equipment. they raised the efficiency of the equipment by introducing over 30 innovations including silicon controlled exciters. the workers and technicians of the no. 1 and no. 2 pumping stations remodelled all the vanes of the 16 pumps to increase the discharge so that an additional area of 10,000 hectares has been brought under irrigation.

COTTON GROWING

Noted Central China Cotton Grower

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 14,1972)

over three tons of ginned cotton per hectare on an experimental plot is the latest achievement by tang chun-yin, noted cotton grower and communist party branch secretary of the sunghu production brigade by the tungting lake in central china's hunan province. this is four times the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

tang chun-yin worked from childhood as a hired hand for landlords before liberation and was cruelly exploited and oppressed. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, he took the lead after liberation in organizing a mutual-aid team, then an agricultural producers' cooperative and finally a people's commune. commune members all have a good word for him.

his and six other households of poor and lower-middle peasants formed a mutual-aid team in 1951, the first in the county. the team planted about two hectares of cotton that year. but many cotton seedlings died after 20 days of rain. the team members transplanted cotton plants to achieve a full stand. per-hectare yield turned out almost four times the average before liberation.

tang chun-yin was elected a model peasant, and attended a national conference of model peasants that winter when he had the joy of seeing the great leader chairman mao. he made up his mind to live up to chairman mao's expectations and farm well to help build a prosperous and strong motherland. he started scientific research after he returned.

tang chun-yin did what chairman mao teaches "if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality." he headed a research group and spent much time in the cotton fields, rain or shine, carefully observing the growth of the plants.

the group chose four experimental plots and planted each to cotton at a different date in 1959. the results showed that early april was the best time in the locality for sowing cotton.

that winter, tang chun-yin attended a national meeting of representatives of advanced farming units and again saw the great leader chairman mao. he was greatly inspired and pledged to unite more closely with the peasants and achieve still better results in growing cotton.

the brigade used to grow 45,000 cotton plants to a hectare. was that the correct amount? the research group experimented with five different densities. they found that if the plants were spaced out too much, not only was land wasted but the plants had too much vegetative growth and fewer bolls. if the plants were crowded, sun and ventilation would be poor, and the plants would compete for water and fertilizer and give few bolls. further, they were liable to attacks by insects and diseases. tang chun-yin concluded that 60,000 to 90,000 plants a hectare would give the optimum harvest in the locality. so they seeded cotton this way besides other measures. per-hectare yield climbed steadily.

to make the cotton plant bear more bolls both summer and autumn is a key to high yield. tang chun-yin consulted experienced cotton growers and toured high-yield areas around shanghai. he and other members of the scientific research group closely observed the cotton plants in the later stage of growth. in general, every cotton plant bears from 30 to 40 autumn flowers. unlike the summer flowers, most of which develop bolls, most of the autumn buds dropped before they could bear fruit. members of the group picked up the dropped buds and unopen bolls and studied them one by one. they found that in most cases, the unhealthy growth was caused by insect attack. they concluded that in addition to applying fertilizer, it was necessary to control insects so as to get large numbers of autumn bolls.

they carried out experiments from 1969 to 1971. they applied fertilizer up to mid-september. this made the plants grow vigorously without withering early. they took measures to control the insects up to late september. all this ensured more bolls.

a rural cadre for over 20 years, tang chun-yin has always joined the masses in collective productive labour. in general he put in 230 mandays of farm work a year. he has kept on since being elected a member of the changteh administrative regional committee of the chinese communist party. he bears in mind this teaching of chairman mao's: "see to it that they do not divorce

themselves from the masses or from productive labour while performing their duties."

In march last year, he came home after attending a provincial meeting. immediately after he put down his knapsack, he joined the commune members in digging up silt from the pond. then he took part in weeding the fields. commune members praised him as a good party cadre.

following his example, members of the brigade worked with great enthusiasm to make big changes. the 130 hectares of formerly poor uneven land have been transformed into neat fields giving high stable yields. the brigade last year harvested 1.12 tons of ginned cotton per hectare and made progress in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and other side-line production. the life of the commune members has improved. the brigade has become an advanced unit of the province in learning from tachai.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Fang Yi, Chen Shao-kun Meet and Fete Albanian Metallurgical Working Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1972)

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and chen shao-kun, minister of metallurgical industry, today met and feted veiz gjebero, albanian vice-minister of construction, and all members of the albanian metallurgical working group he is leading. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and spiro rusha, commercial counsellor, of the albanian embassy here; and

han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, lin tse-sheng, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, and ma yi, a leading member of the first ministry of machine building.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception in Honor of Albanian Ballet Troupe of Opera and Ballet Theater

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 12, 1972)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a reception at the embassy here this evening in honour of the albanian ballet troupe of the opera and ballet theatre which had paid a friendly visit to china recently.

present on the occasion were thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; reiz malile, minister of foreign affairs; hasan duma and sterio spase, vice-chairmen of the albanian-chinese friendship society; fedil karagjozi, secretary-general of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, and other albanian comrades.

during the reception which proceeded in a warm atmosphere, both ambassador liu chen-hua and mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture, chairman of the albanian arts and culture committee and leader of the albanian ballet troupe, made speeches.

the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the great militant and unbreakable friendship between the peoples and artists of the two countries, to the good health and longevity of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 13, 1972)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received here this afternoon the chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry.

present at the reception were comrades abdyl kellezi, piro dodbiba and xhafer spahiu, foreign minister nesti nase, and vice-minister of agriculture petraq magjistari.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was present.

after the reception marked by a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, comrade mehmet shehu gave a dinner in honour of the chinese comrades.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Leaves Algiers for Cairo

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 12, 1972)

the chinese men's basketball delegation left here today for cairo on a friendly visit to egypt after two weeks friendly visit to algeria.

the chinese men's basketball delegation, with chi ming-tao as leader and liu cheng-yen as deputy leader, attended the 10th anniversary celebrations of algeria's independence during its stay in the country.

Chinese Public Health and Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Visits to Algeria and Mauritania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1972)

a six-member chinese public health and friendship delegation led by chu chao left here for algeria and mauritania by air today on friendly visits at the invitation of the ministries of public health of the two countries.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations ma ching-feng and hsu shou-jen; ahmed dekhili, first secretary of the algerian embassy here; and fall ibrahima malle, third secretary of the mauritanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Vice Minister of Agriculture Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1972)

esteban arpad takacs, argentine vice-minister of agriculture, concluded his visit to china and left here for home by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of organizations concerned including peng chin-po and chin feng-chu.

during his stay in peking, the guest held friendly talks with pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and exchanged views on some questions respectively with chou hua-min, and liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry. he also visited people's communes and historical sites.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Receives Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Jul. 13, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, yesterday received feng yu-chiu, chinese ambassador to mauritania and had a friendly talk with him.

samdech sihanouk arrived here on july 7 for a friendly official visit to mauritania.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Delegation for Exhibition on Chinese Paintings and Crafts Leaves Peking for Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1972)

a chinese delegation for the exhibition on chinese paintings and crafts headed by shao yu left here for canada yesterday. the delegation will take part in an international fair which will open in montreal, canada, on july 20. two members of the delegation lao hsin and chang to are already in canada.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and leading members of other organizations.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Arrives in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jul. 12, 1972)

a chinese men's basketball delegation arrived here this evening for a friendly visit to egypt.

the delegation, with chi ming-tao as leader and liu cheng-yen as deputy leader, was met at the airport by a. ashry, president of the egyptian basketball federation, and egyptian basketball coach and players.

yin teh-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, as well as representatives of the overseas chinese here were also present at the airport to greet the delegation.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Ministers Receive Chinese Provincial Towns Electrification Study Team

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jul. 13, 1972)

ethiopian minister of the interior getahun tessema today received all members of a chinese provincial towns' electrification study team which arrived here on july 7.

the chinese team was received yesterday by minister of public works and water resources salah hinit.

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen was present on both occasions.

yesterday evening the chief commissioner of the ethiopian planning commission of the prime minister's office gave a reception in honour of the team. the chinese ambassador and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present.

the chinese team has come to implement the chinese-ethiopian agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Iraqi National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to ahmed hassan al-bakr, president of the republic of iraq, expressing sincere congratulations on the 14th anniversary of the national day of the republic of iraq. the message reads as follows:

his excellency ahmed hassan al-bakr,
president of the republic of iraq,

baghdad

on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the national day of the republic of iraq, i express sincere congratulations to your excellency and the iraqi government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people. may the government and people of iraq achieve new successes in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. may the friendship between the chinese and iraqi peoples grow daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, july 13, 1972

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Welcomed in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 13, 1972)

the japan-china cultural exchange association and the "asahi shimbun" gave a big cocktail party here yesterday in honour of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

over 1,700 japanese friends of various circles from different parts of japan attended the party.

present at the party were director-general kenzo nakajima, standing directors bon shiraishi and kinkazu saionji, of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and tomoo hirooka, director, kenichi nasekawa, standing manager, of the "asahi shimbun".

yasuhiro nakasone, minister of international trade and industry of the japanese government, attended the party.

japanese responsible personages of various circles present at the party were (listed in the order of the number of strokes in the first chinese character of the surname) tadashi yaoita, susumu kobayashi, hideji kawasaki, haruko kobori, shunichi nakamura, seiichi tagawa, tetsu katayama, yoshimi furui, yoshikatsu takeiri, kozaburo yoshimura, mikiko matsuyama, chojuro kawarazaki, ikko kasuga, shideko takamine, seimin miyazaki, masao shimizu, takaharu sumioka, hisao kuroda, teiji hagiwara, aiichiro fujiyama, and natsuko fujikawa.

han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and others attended the party on invitation.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china was also present at the party.

diplomatic envoys of romania, yugoslavia and other foreign countries to japan and pressmen attended the party on invitation. the japanese foreign ministry also sent kagawa, head of its department for cultural affairs, to attend the party.

speaking first at the party, kenzo nakajima extended warm welcome to the shanghai dance drama troupe. he said that it is unprecedented but highly significant in the history of cultural exchange between japan and china that such a big cultural and art troupe like the shanghai dance drama troupe has come to visit japan. this is a great victory for the unity and friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

nakajima said in conclusion, "let us advance in big strides hand in hand to welcome a bright future and further strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the japanese and chinese people."

in his speech, tomoo hirooka said, the performance tour of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china "has brought with it the chinese people's friendship for the japanese people. we are very glad about this."

he said, this performance tour "is not merely a cultural exchange but also has far-reaching significance for the development of friendly relations between japan and china. friendship between japan and china is a historical trend which no force can check".

speaking at the party, sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, expressed heartfelt thanks for the enthusiastic welcome by the japanese friends and conveyed the cordial regards of the chinese people and cultural and art workers to the japanese people and cultural and art workers. he said, "for years, the great japanese people have made undaunted efforts for the establishment of an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous new japan and for the promotion of japan-china friendship and earlier restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. the chinese people greatly admire the militant spirit of the japanese people including the progressive japanese cultural and art workers and firmly support the just struggle of the japanese friends."

sun ping-hua said, "it is the common aspirations of the chinese and japanese people and an irresistible trend to develop the friendly relations between the chinese and

japanese people and restore diplomatic relations between the two countries at an earlier date. our troupe is determined to contribute through our performance tour our biggest effort to the further promotion of cultural exchange between the chinese and japanese people and the strengthening of the friendship between them."

aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, and han dok su also extended warm welcome to the performance tour of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, in their speeches at the party.

kazua asukada, mayor of yokohama, sent a bouquet to the shanghai dance drama troupe.

the cocktail party proceeded in an enthusiastic atmosphere of friendship and solidarity between the japanese and chinese people.

Kozo Sasaki of Japan and Party Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1972)

kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japanese socialist party and member of house of representatives and his party arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

his party consists of toshiaki matsuzawa, member of house of representatives, and washichi inose and tadasu kikuchi.

they were welcomed at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the host association, and leading members of chinese organizations wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, wu shu-tung, chen kang, chin su-cheng, li fu-ten, li meng-ching, shan ta-chi, and wang tso-tien.

also present were ichihei sugiyama and yoshizo yasuda, japanese friends now in peking, and members of the joint visiting group for friendship of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations from four northeast japan prefectures, who had arrived in peking earlier.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait National Assembly Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1972)

yousuf k. al-mikhlid, vice-speaker of the national assembly of kuwait, and his wife and the delegation of the kuwait national assembly he is leading arrived in peking by special plane from kwangchow today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

on the delegation are members of the national assembly rashid a.m. al-jwaisri, salem k.d. al-marzouq, sami a.a. al-munayis, abdul karim h. al-jhaidli and abdul muttaleb z. al-kazimi.

welcoming them at the airport were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun; members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, hu yu-chih and chuang hsi-chuan; ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; wang hai-jung, assistant minister of foreign affairs; and tan tung, a leading member of the islamic association of china.

the airport flew the national flags of kuwait and china. kuo mo-jo and others met yousuf k. al-mikhlid and the other distinguished kuwait guests at the planeside and warmly shook hands with them.

present were also qasim omar al-yagout, charge d'affaires a.i. of the kuwait embassy in china, and diplomatic envoys of arab countries and the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

the distinguished kuwait guests arrived in kwangchow yesterday afternoon. upon their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, they were welcomed and seen off at the airport by chao tzu-yang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, huang yeh, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others. later, chao tzu-yang gave a banquet in their honour.

Chinese NPC Vice Chairman Gives Banquet for Kuwait National Assembly Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome yousuf k. al-mikhlid, vice-speaker of the national assembly of kuwait, and mrs. mikhlid, and the delegation of the kuwait national assembly he is leading.

qasim omar al-yagout, charge d'affaires a.i. of the kuwait embassy in peking, attended the banquet.

present were diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china.

the national flags of kuwait and china hung side by side in the banquet hall.

the banquet was alive with expressions of friendship between the people of the two countries. kuo mo-jo and yousuf k. al-mikhlid in their speeches expressed the hope that this friendship and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would grow constantly.

kuo mo-jo said: since independence, the kuwaiti government and people have made unremitting efforts in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and protecting national resources. in international affairs, they support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and israeli zionism. we express appreciation of this.

he said: both china and kuwait are countries of the east with ancient civilizations. there exist long-standing friendly ties between the chinese and kuwaiti peoples. since the visit to china by his highness shaikh jaber al ahmed al jaber, crown prince and prime minister of kuwait, the friendly contacts between our two countries have developed steadily. more than a year ago, our two countries established diplomatic relations through friendly talks between the two governments, thus advanced the traditional friendship between our two peoples to a new stage. there are broad prospects of development for the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, which are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. now vice-speaker yousuf k. al-mikhlid has led the kuwaiti national assembly delegation to our country for a friendly visit in disregard of a tiring journey; this will surely make a new contribution to the strengthening of the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples.

yousuf k. al-mikhlid said: "i also have the honour to convey the greetings of his highness the emir of kuwait, his crown prince, his government and the whole kuwaiti people to chairman mao tsetung, as well as the illustrious chinese people and their representatives.

"the will of our people is to strengthen the ties of friendship and sincere cooperation with all peace-loving peoples. kuwait devotes the utmost importance to the support of the causes of liberty, democracy and equality in the world. she exerts every possible effort for contributing to the establishment of a lasting peace among nations on the basis of justice. she strongly condemns all attempts made by imperialism and colonialism for extending their domination over the nations. in consequence, the kuwaiti people supports all peoples who still are subjected to the yoke of colonialism or racial discrimination, in order to enable them to continue their courageous struggle till they achieve their complete liberation."

yousuf k. al-mikhlid said; "i seize this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the chinese people and government for their stand on our first cause: the cause of palestine. our people who highly appreciates your

attitude, hopes that your support will continue and remains convinced that the zionist movement which is backed by world imperialism under the leadership of the u.s.a., will fail to achieve its aims of aggression, as long as peace-loving peoples continue to cooperate closely together for defending their liberty."

attending the banquet were also:

hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, lin chiao-chih, hu yu-chih and chuang hsi-chuan, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister; yu li-chun, wife of kuo mo-jo; and leading members of chinese departments liu yu-fa, tsai tsung-hsi, wang lei, chen wen-chun, wang hai-ting, wang chen, wen yeh-chan, kao chien-chung and wang chuan-pin; and tan tung, a leading member of the islamic association of china.

prior to the banquet, kuo mo-jo met with yousuf k. al-mikhlid and mrs. mikhlid and other distinguished guests from kuwait. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation. qasim omar al-yagout, charge d'affaires a.i. of the kuwait embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Presents TV Film to Morocoo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1972)

chang chih-hsueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in morocco, presented yesterday on behalf of the chinese physical culture and sports commission a television documentary "the afro-asian table tennis invitational tournament" to the ministry of labour, social affairs, youth and sports of the kingdom of morocco, according to a report from rabat.

minister of labour, social affairs, youth and sports arsalane el jadidi received the film at a ceremony in the ministry.

chang chih-hsueh and arsalane el jadidi spoke at the ceremony. they expressed the hope that the friendly relations of co-operation between the people and sportsmen of the two countries will be further developed.

present on the occasion were chorfi, secretary general, and khales abdell atif, director of the office of the ministry of labour, social affairs, youth and sports.

other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Fetes Visiting Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1972)

chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang gave a reception in lagos yesterday evening for the visiting chinese table tennis delegation, according to a lagos report.

the reception was attended by over 200 people including brigadier henry adefope, chairman of the nigerian national sports council, ganiyu dawodu, commissioner for health of lagos state, c.o. hollist, head of the asia division of the ministry of external affairs, a.a. efunkoya, chairman, and g.o. segum, vice-chairman, of the nigerian table tennis association, personages from sports and other circles as well as representatives of the chinese nationals in lagos.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to nigeria also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Meeting Welcomes Delegation of Socialist Working Youth League of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1972)

with comradely sentiments for the korean youth and people, more than one thousand young people held a meeting in tsinghua university this afternoon to warmly welcome the delegation of the socialist working youth league of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade li hwa jong.

attending the meeting were d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here li jae pil and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

present were ting kuo-yu, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; hsieh ching-yi, standing committee member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, deputy secretary of the tsinghua university party committee and vice-chairman of the university revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned mao pao-chung, hsing jen-hsien, tien shu-chien and chia hsueh-chien.

portraits of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and chinese people's great leader chairman mao were hung side by side on the rostrum. flanking the portraits were the national flags of korea and china. in the meeting place were big streamers inscribed with "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people and youth exclamation" and "firm support to the korean people in their just struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland exclamation"

comrade hsieh ching-yi first took the floor to make a welcome speech. she thanked the delegation for having brought here the profound friendship of the korean youth and people. she acclaimed the tremendous achievements the korean youth have made in the socialist revolution and construction with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

comrade hsieh ching-yi said: the recent high-level talks between north and south korea have produced positive results. a joint statement was issued which affirmed the three principles for the reunification of the fatherland laid down by the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung. agreement was reached on a number of other issues. this is a tremendous victory for the line concerning the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland followed by the korean workers' party and the korean government headed by comrade kim il sung.

"we youth in peking, like the rest of the chinese people, firmly support the korean people and youth in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the just and solemn stand taken by the korean workers' party and the korean government on the realization of the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland," comrade hsieh ching-yi stressed.

she continued: "linked by a river and mountain range, china and korea are as close as lips and teeth. the friendship between the chinese and korean people is forged and fostered by the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung and the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung. it is cemented in blood through protracted common struggles and is therefore capable of standing storm and stress. we are confident that in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and the great cause for human progress, the friendship and unity of the people and youth of china and korea will last forever as the changpai mountain and the yalu river."

comrade li hwa jong took the floor amidst warm applause. he said: "in order to ensure the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the fatherland at an early date, all young people of korea are working with increased vigour to bring about a gigantic revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of efforts in building up the economy and national defence along the great revolutionary course charted by our great leader comrade kim il sung at the historic fifth congress of the korean workers' party and the sixth congress of the socialist working youth league."

he said that the joint statement of north and south

korea on the reunification of the fatherland, which was published on july 4, was warmly supported and welcomed not only by the people throughout north and south korea, but by all progressive mankind. he thanked the chinese people and youth for actively supporting and expressing solidarity with the korean people and youth in their efforts to reunify their fatherland.

comrade li hwa jong pointed out that the continued division of korea and the consequent national misfortunes and sufferings that befell the korean people were all the result of the u.s. imperialists' forcible occupation of south korea and their pursuance of the policies of aggression and war.

"u.s. imperialism should immediately stop interfering in our internal affairs, withdraw its troops that fly the flag of 'u.n. forces' and disband the 'u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea'," he said.

he said that the young people throughout korea, with implacable anger, severely condemned u.s. imperialism for expanding its war of aggression in viet nam, laos and cambodia. they fully supported the just stand of the people and youth of indochina and expressed active solidarity with them in their resolute struggle for final victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

at the end of his speech, comrade li hwa jong declared that the young people of korea would always march forward with the fraternal chinese youth in the common struggle to smash the new war-provoking activities schemed by u.s. imperialism and the renewed aggressive activities of the japanese militarists and to ensure the great victory of socialism and communism.

after the speeches, the two sides exchanged silk banners. a performance of songs and dances was presented for the korean comrades-in-arms by young chinese amateur artists.

the delegation visited tsinghua university this morning, shortly after it returned to peking after a tour of changchun, kirin, shenyang and anshan in northeast china.

Yao Wen-yuan, Keng Piao Meet Korean Socialist Working Youth League Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1972)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met li hwa jong, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean socialist working youth league, and all members of the youth league delegation he is leading. the chinese and korean comrades had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting was li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations shen chien, hsieh ching-yi, ou tang-liang and mao pao-chung, and representatives of peking youth.

Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Fetes Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 14, 1972)

the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee arranged a party here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese table tennis team with chi yu-hua as leader and kuan hui-kuang as deputy leader.

present there were o hyon ju, chairman, and li chan son, vice-chairman, of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, ang bom sok, rector of the pyongyang sports university, pae myong gyu, chairman of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea, and other personages concerned as well as sportsmen in the city.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was present.

li chan son and chi yu-hua made speeches at the party. they expressed the wish that the friendship between the chinese and korean peoples and sportsmen would be further consolidated and developed.

the party proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1972)

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, left here for paris by special plane today.

he was seen off at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

present was i.i. safronov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the soviet embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

PDRY Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1972)

abdul fattah ismail, member of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, and the p.d.r.y. government delegation he is leading, left peking by special plane today for liaoning province in northeast china on a visit.

the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, foreign-minister, and wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, and four thousand people of the capital.

the airport today was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the chinese and the p.d.r.y. people. when a.f. ismail and other distinguished guests bid farewell to the well-wishers, the people beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and colourful streamers and shouted slogans, expressing once again the chinese people's firm support for the p.d.r.y. people in their struggle

against imperialism and colonialism, and for the palestinian and other arab people in their just struggle against zionist aggression.

accompanying the distinguished guests on the trip are ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and ho kung-ai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department.

also present at the airport were:

hsieh fu-min, chi fang and pei shih-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang hsin-ting, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, kuo lu, tsao lu, chen jen-hung, liao ping-chang, sun hsiao-feng, wu yin-hsien, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, han hsu, cheng fei, li chiang-fen, lu kuei and kao chien-chung; and

diplomatic officials of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys to china of arab countries and the democratic people's republic of korea.

PDRY Government Delegation Arrives in Luta

(NCNA-English Luta, Jul. 13, 1972)

a.f. ismail, member of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, and the p.d.r.y. government delegation he is leading arrived in luta of liaoning province from peking by special plane today on a friendly visit. they are being accompanied by chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

liu teh-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee, yin tsan-chen, secretary general of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee who had made a special trip to luta from shenyang, and more than 2,000 people awaited the distinguished guests from democratic yemen at the airport which flew the national flags of both countries. when a.f. ismail and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane amid cheers and the beating of cymbals and drums, liu teh-tsai, yin tsan-chen and others went over and shook hands with them.

the airport was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the people of the two countries. when a.f. ismail and the other distinguished guests met the crowds, people waved the national flags of china and democratic yemen, bouquets and colourful streamers, and shouted: "firmly support the people of people's democratic republic of yemen in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and people's democratic

republic of yemen exclamation" meanwhile young people in national costume danced. a.f. ismail waved happily to the crowd in acknowledgement.

a.f. ismail and the other guests visited the talien glassware plant this afternoon in the company of liu teh-tsai, ho ying and yin tsan-chen and were warmly welcomed by the workers.

the luta municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening in honour of a.f. ismail and the other guests. liu teh-tsai and a.f. ismail toasted the constant growth of the militant friendship between the two peoples and of the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Fetes Yugoslav Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jul. 14, 1972)

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the yugoslav government economic delegation led by muhamed hadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade, which had visited china not long ago.

present at the banquet were milovan markovic, assistant state secretary for foreign affairs, atanas ikonomovski, assistant secretary for foreign trade, and others.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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* NATIONAL *
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MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEE

CCP Peking Municipal Committee Conscientiously Trains Committee Members Who Are Workers and Peasants and Who Are Not Detached from Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 13, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Peking dated July 12, 1972) The CCP Peking Municipal Committee holds study classes for its members who are workers or peasants and who are not detached from production, and organizes them for conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and the history of the two-line struggle within the Party, thereby further building up their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and raising their consciousness of the line struggle.

Thirty-seven percent of the members of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee are not detached from production, most of them being workers or peasants. They cherish deep proletarian feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao. They have accumulated a rich store of experience in the course of practice. They work with surging vigor and vitality.

The municipal committee regards the training of this group of committee members undetached from production as a matter of vital importance in training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Beginning from September last year, it has held study classes specially for these members, devoting eight and a half months' time to organizing them to read conscientiously works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to study relatively systematically the history of two-line struggle within the Party, and to take the three basic principles charted by Chairman Mao, namely, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," as a weapon for carrying out revolutionary mass criticism against "Left" and Right opportunist

lines. It also sets aside some time in which they may go back to the basic level to join the masses in criticizing and fighting against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, or may be organized for visits to and learning from advanced units.

In the study classes, these committee members who are not detached from production have learned deeply that they must intensify study in order to carry on the struggle between the two lines and to continue the revolution perseveringly under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, they study very enthusiastically. In the study class, they read seriously with close reference to the realities and delve hard into their work. Through study, they come to understand more deeply the incomparable correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thereby greatly raising their consciousness of carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and also laying a good foundation for reading and studying more conscientiously and having a good grasp of Marxism in the future.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Through their study of the history of the two-line struggle within the Party in the past five decades, the committee members who are workers and peasants understand more deeply this teaching of Chairman Mao.

Yin Wei-ch'en, a member of the municipal committee, a nation-wide model in agricultural labor, and secretary of the Party committee of Huangt'ukang people's commune, worked as hired labor for more than ten years since childhood for a landlord in the old society. He cherishes warm love for the Party and Chairman Mao. After the agrarian reform, he and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the village firmly took the road of agricultural cooperation.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i rabidly chopped off the cooperatives and frenziedly attempted to lead the peasants to the side-track of capitalism. Yin Wei-ch'en and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants resisted this gust of evil wind. Later, however, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type changed their tactics and appeared with ultra-"Left" features to undermine the Party's economic policies for the countryside, so that for some time Yin was unable to tell the right from the wrong and the collective economy was once more damaged.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, Yen Wei-ch'en raised his consciousness of line struggle. He and other members of the commune Party committee implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and continued to overcome the interference that came from the Right and the "Left," bringing about an increase in grain and vegetable output in the whole commune.

This time, in the study class, he learned an impressive lesson. He said: We shall not be able to solve problems of orientation and line if we rely on our working experience and naive class feelings alone. Only by raising our experience to the level of theoretical knowledge and our naive

proletarian feeling to the high plane of consciousness of line struggle can we keep our heads clear in the course of complex class struggle and struggle between the two lines and advance consciously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

What should we do to raise our experience to the level of theoretical knowledge and our naive proletarian feelings to the high plane of the consciousness of the line? All come to realize that they must read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism.

Wang Chien-ming, a member of the Peking municipal committee and secretary of the Party branch of the 3rd brigade under the Peking Municipal No. 2 Urban Engineering Company, reviewed something which he formerly experienced: The leadership once assigned them an arduous job of construction work, which must be accomplished by the time specified. At first, he thought that this task was too heavy and the time available was too short, so that he was a bit diffident. The leadership asked him to discuss the matter with the masses. He summoned the brigade's cadres and old workers to the worksite and explained to them the meaning of accomplishing this task and the difficulties which might be involved, and asked them to make suggestions. Once they were aroused, the masses thought of many ways of overcoming the difficulties. They worked strenuously through day and night despite snow and cold weather. Eventually the task was accomplished more than two months ahead of schedule. At that moment, he tasted for the first time the success that resulted from the mass line and acquired some perceptual knowledge, but he was still unable to raise this perceptual knowledge to the level of rational knowledge and could not apply this experience consciously.

In the study class, standing at the high plane of the materialist conception of history, he summed up his practical experience and criticized the reactionary fallacy, "Heroes create history," advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. He came to understand more clearly the reason why "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," and deepened his theoretical understanding of the Party's mass line.

Through study, the committee members who are workers or peasants understood more clearly the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism charted by Chairman Mao and recognized that the protractedness and complexity of class struggle was not determined by the protractedness and complexity of the two-line struggle within the Party and that this objective law was independent of man's will.

Liu Chun-chen, a member of the municipal committee and secretary of the Party branch of Tapailou production team, Hunghsing commune, Tahsing hsien, is a young cadre who joined the Party during the great proletarian cultural revolution. She has little experience in class struggle. She once thought that Tapailou production team was an advanced unit where proletarian vanguard fighter Wang Kuo-fu was before he died and, after the Party consolidation, the masses of this production team raised their consciousness and the situation of revolution and production here was excellent, so that there would not

be any serious problem. Therefore, she went out to work early in the morning and returned late in the night and busied herself with work, but she slackened her grasp of class struggle a bit. Not long after that, the class enemies took the chance to make trouble. She and the masses together defeated the sabotage activities of the class enemies. She learned a lesson from this incident. But, lacking deep understanding of the laws of class struggle, she always hoped that the situation would be "quiet" and no problem would arise in the future.

In the study class, bearing in mind her actual thinking, she conscientiously studied the precepts of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and the Party's basic line, and she was enlightened. She said: "An advanced unit does not exist in a vacuum. Class struggle also is a long-term struggle and has twists and turns and may sometimes be very acute. A unit is advanced not because there is no struggle in it but precisely because it tightly grasps class struggle and the line struggle and advances continuously in the course of struggle." She expressed that in the future she would, as Comrade Wang Kuo-fu did, never forget class struggle but firmly carry out the Party's basic line and continue to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The committee members who are workers and peasants attending the study class are of this opinion: The high theoretical level of Marxism and high consciousness of line struggle do not drop from heaven and are not innate in our minds but are achieved gradually through our serious reading and study and our continuously changing our subjective world in the course of changing the objective world. In the course of study, many of the committee members who are workers and peasants make use of their time on Sundays, festivals and holidays by returning to their units to take part perseveringly in labor and to maintain close ties with the masses.

A member of the municipal committee and chief of the engineering group operating the locomotive named "Mao Tse-tung," Kuo Ying-fu comes of a worker family and has been serving as a worker since his boyhood. He thinks that he still should not slacken transformation of his world outlook although he has a good family background. He tells this story:

Not long ago, some people of the engineering group said to him that the locomotive they operated was too old and suggested that he spoke to the leadership to get an internal-combustion engine instead. He thought to himself: "This old locomotive has been running for a few decades and has covered more than 2,500,000 kilometers in safety. It is the oldest locomotive running on the main railway lines in the country. It is advisable to consider changing to a new locomotive."

After study, he thought to himself again: "Whether or not it is necessary to preserve and carry on continuously the style of hard struggle is a major problem bearing on whether or not we can guarantee implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The locomotive we are operating is an old one, but it is still workable. We should leave the good conditions to other people and reserve the hardships to ourselves."

During the spring festival, he returned from the study class to the locomotive and took the initiative in fighting self-interests and criticizing revisionism. Throughout the five days of the festival, he remained working on the locomotive. His deed helped build up other comrades' determination to fight amid hardship. He said: In operating a locomotive for the revolution, there will never be a terminal; in making revolution, we must go on changing our world outlook.

When a study class ends, the committee members who are workers and peasants draw up a plan of study for the next stage. They are determined, after returning to their stations of work, to keep reading and studying conscientiously and permanently, to go on changing their subjective world while changing the objective world, to remain modest and prudent, to refrain from arrogance and rashness, to work hard to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to advance forever along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to live up to the eager hopes placed on them by the Party and Chairman Mao.

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EMULATE-TACHAI MOVEMENT

Implement Policy and Learn Properly from Tachai

by

CCP Hsianghsiang Hsien Committee, Hunan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 14, 1972)

In the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we have raised the question of whether or not we are to implement firmly the policies of the Party to the plane of the struggle between the two lines and the two world outlooks and to the plane of whether or not we are to maintain the principle of Party-mindness for cognition, eliminated interference from the "Left" and the Right, implemented gradually the various proletarian policies of the Party for the countryside, and roused the socialist activism of the masses. In the past several years, changes in the whole hsien were rather impressive. For two consecutive years the per-mow yield of grain topped the guideline of the "Program." Last year, the average per-mow yield of grain in the whole hsien reached 942 catties and each household had an average of 3.7 head of pigs. Following the development of production, there is a steady improvement in the living standard of the commune members.

From Non-Consciousness to Consciousness

The practice of learning from Tachai in agriculture has enabled us to understand that "only by conscientiously implementing the policies of the Party could there be a guarantee for the victorious advance of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In our effort to understand this problem, we have been through a process of not having enough consciousness to having more consciousness. Last winter, upon the establishment of the new hsien Party committee, we made a decision to change the appearance of Hsianghsiang. Together with the people of the whole hsien we unfolded a battle for developing the hills and harnessing the water and transforming nature and the land, and quickly whipped up an upsurge of learning from Tachai in agriculture. However, after a while, problems again appeared. People in some places could not maintain their enthusiasm for long, work efficiency in some places was not high and the rate of progress was slow.

One of the standing committee members of the hsien Party committee went to Huangchou commune and discovered that in the construction of a channel this commune had transferred labor from production brigades which derived no benefit from their cooperation, as it was without compensation. This standing committee member heard some of the commune members, while carrying the earth, complain, saying, "The building of a channel is actually a good thing, but the carrying out of cooperation without remuneration means

there must be something wrong with the policy. In this way how could we properly learn from Tachai?" He brought the complaint of the masses back to the standing committee for discussion.

Some of the comrades said, "There is nothing wrong with the policy. That is only because the awareness of some of the people is not high." Some said, "In uniting to harness the water, the bringing into play of a bit of Communist style is only correct." However, the majority of the comrades felt that the complaint of the masses correctly reflected problems with our policy implementation and it deserved the most serious attention. For a time these different interpretations could not be unified. We studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao and realized that in the past we paid attention only to laying emphasis on Communist cooperation and overlooked the Party policy of fair exchange, mutual assistance and mutual benefit for the countryside, and in the implementation of the policy, there appeared seeds that were "Left" in form but right in essence. In the light of this condition, we held policy study classes for cadres from the production team level upwards, studied over again the various policies of the Party for the people's commune, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and raised the consciousness of the masses in implementing Party policy in the learn-from-Tachai movement.

In order to overcome as quickly as possible the tendency toward egalitarianism and transfer of labor which appeared in some of the areas, the hsien Party committee has acted decisively and adopted three measures. First, with the hsien Party committee setting the pace the masses are mobilized in an extensive manner to clear up the problem of egalitarianism and transfer of labor in farm and water conservation constructions at every level. Second, with the hsien Party committee keeping strict control on non-productive expenditure, necessary investments for large and medium-size basic farm constructions are increased and some capital is made available to units that derived no benefit from them. Third, by carrying out cooperation between the communes and production brigades to share reasonably the cost in accordance to the amount of benefit received, with accounts kept and payments made by exchange of labor.

At the same time, four policy investigation teams have been organized and sent separately to various parts of the hsien to examine conditions in the implementation of the learn-from-Tachai movement. In that way the tendency of egalitarianism and transfer of labor is fundamentally checked, and because of that, the socialist activism of the masses is mobilized, and a new upsurge is again appearing in basic farm and water conservation construction throughout the hsien.

Make Penetrating Investigation and Study

How could the policies of the Party be better implemented? We are convinced that there is a need for making in-depth investigation and study, maintaining the materialist theory of reflection and criticizing idealist transcendentalism.

In the past because of the interference of the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, diversified economy all along had not been carried out in our hsien. When discussing how to change this, some of the comrades thought that as they had little land but many people in the hsien, with inadequate resources, limited connection for production and no historical precedence for carrying out diversified economy, how could that be done.

Is it true that it cannot be done? We studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before," and decided to make investigation first and to draw conclusions later. The comrades of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee went separately deep into the basic level to investigate conditions in the development of diversified economy, and discovered that Hsiangyang production brigade belonging to the Shanshan commune had been better at implementing the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development." This production brigade, following the examples of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, had moved mountains to build farms, reclaimed land for tea planting and planted fruit trees. Diversified economy had increased from two in the past to fourteen now, and the income from diversified economy comprised 50 percent of the total income while the per-mow yield of grain topped 1,000 catties.

This fact provides us with a profound education and revelation. There are many localities in the hsien with natural conditions similar to those of Hsiangyang production brigade. As long as they could rely on the masses, go all out and tap their potentials, what Hsiangyang production brigade had accomplished the other localities also could do. The subjective thinking in the past that conditions in Hsianghsiang were poor and there was no way of carrying out diversified economy is nothing but a reflection of idealist transcendentalism.

We summed up the experience of this production brigade, passed a resolution calling upon the whole hsien to learn from Hsiangyang production brigade. After the resolution was passed, many of the places immediately took action. However, there were also communes and production brigades that could not assemble their labor forces together for the time being, and the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" still could not be carried through.

Seeing this condition, some of the comrades thought that the experience of Hsiangyang production brigade had no universal significance. In order to solve this problem, the standing committee of the hsien Party committee again went severally to places where diversified economy had not been properly developed for investigation.

In Paiyün production brigade of Kushui commune not far from Hsiangyang production brigade, they discovered that because of a small number of cadres had set the pace by going outside to make money, for a time some 80 percent of the labor force was carrying out sideline production on the outside, and

the development of collective production was seriously affected. To varying degrees similar problems were also discovered in other places. Such conditions clearly explain that in implementing the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has always existed. If we do not grasp the key link of class struggle, or do not vigorously criticize the bourgeois tendency, even had the experience been better, it still could not be popularized.

Some of the comrades who formerly thought that the experience of Hsiangyang had its limitations also realized that not making repeated and in-depth investigation and study in the face of complex things and simply arriving at a conclusion without grasping the essence of the matter would also be a contravention of the materialist theory of knowledge. After understanding was raised, we immediately invited hardcore cadres from the production team level upward in the whole hsien to attend line education study classes held by Hsiangyang production brigade, mobilized the people to criticize and repudiate extensively the bourgeois tendencies of "placing money in command" and "free control of labor," struck out at the evil wind of the class enemies who incited an outward flow of labor, and raised the awareness of everyone.

Giving play to the spirit of Tachai, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants reclaimed hills, built tea plantations, planted fruit trees, operated pig farms, and continued their advance on production in breadth and scope. The ratio of the income from diversified economy to the general income rose from the 10 percent in 1968 to 28 percent in 1971.

Maintain the Principle of Party-Mindness

To implement the policies of the Party in an all-round manner, it is necessary to maintain the principle of proletarian Party-mindness and overcome various non-proletarian thoughts.

In order to maintain the principle of proletarian Party-mindness, the leading members of the hsien Party committee must first rid themselves of all selfish ideas. Last spring, a principle responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee received a letter from the people. The letter reflected the tendency of egalitarianism that appeared in wages of labor at that time and said, "There is no distinction between arriving to work early or late, no distinction between high or low work efficiency, no distinction in the quantity of work done, and no distinction between whether the quality is good or bad. Consequently there is overstaffing and waste, and agricultural production is seriously affected." At the same time it sharply criticized the hsien Party committee for not making a definite stand on problems appearing in labor wages.

The Party committee carried out a serious discussion of this letter from the people. Quite a number of comrades had carried out examination and were not unaware of these conditions. However, they were afraid to mention that to the upper level, and were reluctant to express an attitude to the lower level. What was the cause of that? A standing committee member

said, "In the first place I was afraid of the pouring of cold water by the masses, and in the second place I was afraid of making Rightist mistakes."

Another standing committee member also talked about how because of selfish ideas making trouble, even though he clearly knew that the method of calculating wages would hurt the activism of the masses, still when he went to a production brigade to settle down at a spot, he was afraid of making the mistake of "neglecting politics" and continued to carry out that method of calculation.

By means of serious discussions, everybody realized that in order to implement consciously the policies of the Party in the learn-from-Tachai movement, not only must they study seriously works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and master thoroughly the theoretical foundation for the drawing up of the policy, but more importantly, they must use the stand, concept and method of Marxism-Leninism to analyze problems existing in policy implementation and correctly implement the policies of the Party. At the same time, they must continue to get rid of selfish ideas and look upon the process of implementing Party policy as the process of continuing the transformation of world outlook.

After understanding has been raised, we have on the one hand further used the spirit of rectification to look back on problems in the implementation of the policy of to each according to his work in the preceding stage, and with reference to reality, struggled against selfish ideas. On the other hand, we have seriously summed up and popularized the experience of Hunghsing production brigade of Yllehshan commune and Shihch'i production brigade of Shihchu commune in maintaining the wages policy of to each according to his work and carrying out labor management properly, and quickly turned the situation of "the calculation of workpoint is in a circle, no one wants to the first to be at work and everybody is gone in a flash at quitting time," in some of the localities. The socialist activism of the broad masses of commune members is raised and an impetus is given to the flourishing development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement.

In order to maintain the principle of proletarian Party-mindness, it is necessary not to be afraid to struggle against erroneous tendencies that contravene the policies of the Party. In the past, some of the comrades adopted the attitude of "speak little when studying policies and follow the attitude of the secretary," and were afraid of shouldering responsibility for mistakes. By means of reading and studying, they realized that the philosophy of the coward in "not nodding the head to what is right and not shaking the head to what is wrong" contravenes the fundamental interests of the people and is a reflection of impure Party-mindness.

To struggle against erroneous tendencies, first they must not be afraid to expose the contradictions within the leading body and develop active ideological struggle.

Last year, a standing committee member went to a test point of a production brigade that was carrying out end-of-the-year distribution and discovered

the implementation of the policy of this production brigade was not solid enough. At the beginning, because he knew that the responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee had been there to settle down, he was afraid to rectify boldly problems in the previous stage of policy implementation. Later, he studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "A Communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life and subordinating his personal interests to those of the revolution; always and everywhere he should adhere to principle and wage a tireless struggle against all incorrect ideas and actions, so as to consolidate the collective life of the Party and strengthen the ties between the Party and the masses," and while actively criticizing selfish ideas, he also brought out at the same time problems in policy implementation of this production brigade at a meeting of the standing committee. This problem received serious attention from the hsien Party committee. The hsien Party committee on the one hand implemented conscientiously the policy at this selected spot, and on the other hand organized investigation teams to go deep into the whole hsien for investigation and study, and upon discovering problems to solve them in time. In that way the end of the year distribution last year was carried out better than any time in the past.

To struggle against various policy-contravening erroneous tendencies, they also must not be afraid to admit the mistakes they made in the implementation of policies and to correct them openly in front of the people. In the course of policy implementation if mistakes were made or if something had gone wrong, what should be done? Should they because of the fear of "losing face" or "loss of prestige" cover them up, or should they courageously admit them and correct them immediately? We have raised this problem to the plane of the struggle between the two lines for cognition, dug for the root in the world outlook, and strengthened the courage for correcting mistakes.

Last year, when our hsien was carrying out the purchasing of ginned cotton, the standing committee member in charge, without proceeding from reality, set too high a mark and made excessive purchases of cotton. Upon discovering this problem, this comrade became uncertain, for he was afraid that return of the excessive purchases of cotton might hurt his personal image. However, he at once thought, "Policy is the life of the Party and a Party member should hold the life of the Party above everything, and he should never take into consideration his personal success or failure." At the same time, a revolutionary must also firmly correct his mistakes before he could acquire real prestige."

He therefore brought the problem before a meeting of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee for collective discussion, and after that, called a meeting and earnestly carried out self-criticism. In accordance with the purchasing policy, he resolutely returned the excessive purchases of cotton and handled correctly the relations between the state, the collective and the individual and the reflection of the poor and lower-middle peasants was very favorable.

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RURAL POLICY

Go Deep Into the Basic Level for Investigation and Study, Implement Conscientiously the Policies of the Party

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 14, 1972)

By improving leadership style and going deep into the basic level for investigation and study, the CCP Weishih Hsien Committee in Honan Province has, in the light of the ideological reality of the cadres and the masses, carried out meticulous work, enabled the various general and specific policies of the Party for the countryside to be further implemented and pushed forward the flourishing development of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

Since the setting up of the new CCP Weishih Hsien Committee, it has paid more attention to grasping the implementation of various policies of the Party for the countryside. Members talked about the policies, studied them at meetings and also circulated some documents on the implementation of the policies of the Party. However, after a while, they still found that some of the policies had not been properly implemented. Where did the problem lie?

The leading members of the hsien Party committee studied seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "To investigate a problem is to solve it" and "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well," and realized that the making of exhortations alone was not enough. They must realistically improve leadership style, go deep into the basic level for investigation and study, grasp typical cases properly, do meticulous work in a solid and down-to-earth manner, and implement seriously one by one the various policies of the Party for the countryside. Since then, the principal leading members of the hsien Party committee have gone separately to the different type of production brigades to settle down, discovered and solved new problems appearing in policy implementation, and summed up and popularized advanced experiences in time. Of the nine standing committee members of the hsien Party committee not separated from production, two are left behind in charge of routine work, and the rest have all gone regularly deeply into the frontline of agricultural production.

In going deep into the basic level leading members of the Party committee realized from investigation and study that the teaching of Party policies must be regularly and repeatedly grasped, and they must continue to help the basic level cadres and masses raise their line awareness and policy level, draw lines of distinction between policies, and eliminate interferences from the "Left" and the Right, so that the policies of the Party might be implemented.

For a time, after the revisionist black merchandise of "san-tzu i-pao" and "placing workpoints in command" was criticized and repudiated, there appeared again a kind of erroneous tendency of a slackening in labor management

and disregarding the policy of to each according to his work in some of the production brigades, and the activism for production of the commune members and the masses was affected. The principal leading members of the hsien Party committee thereupon personally led investigation teams to the basic level for investigation, used policies to mobilize the masses, and drew lines of distinction between right and wrong.

One of the deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee, after having led an investigation team to Hsiaohsimen production brigade of Ch'engkuan commune, convened a symposium for the cadres and commune members, called on them separately for talks, advised them on and explained to them the various policies of the Party for the countryside, and directed everybody to look back on the lessons of the Right and the "Left" that appeared for the past several years in labor management and labor wages in this production brigade, criticized and repudiated the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging the policies of the Party, raised their line awareness and drew lines of distinction between policies. Everybody realized that maintaining proletarian politics in command and making reasonable remuneration based on the amount and quality of work was a manifestation of the socialist principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work, basically different from the revisionist "placing work points in command."

After raising the line awareness and policy level of the cadres and masses of this production brigade and on the basis of the regulation of the Party's policies a new method of labor management and work evaluation was again drawn up with equal work for equal pay for men and women, the socialist activism of the commune masses was mobilized and the development of production was stimulated.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Our policy must be made known not only to the leaders and cadres, but also to the masses." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the CCP Weishih Hsien Committee has maintained handing the policies of the Party to the masses, and advised them on and explained the policies to the masses repeatedly so as to enable the implementation of Party policy to become a conscious action of the masses.

The hsien is situated in an area that is concurrently producing grain, cotton, and edible oil. In the past, some of the communes and production brigades lacked adequate knowledge of the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" and were unable to deal correctly with the relationship between grain production and diversified economy. That caused a reduction in the area planted to such economic produce as cotton and groundnuts, and the increase in grain production was also rather slow.

At the beginning of this year, when aiming at the targets for planting, the leading members of the hsien Party committee went deep into some of the communes and production brigades to help with the holding of study classes, organized the cadres and commune members to study seriously the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao and carried out discussion with reference to reality. In the study classes, the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members,

arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, criticized and repudiated idealist transcendentalism and metaphysical concepts spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and used numerous facts for illustrations to explain clearly that grain production and diversified economy are interdependent on one another and complement one another.

Although Kuchuang production brigade of Chuch'ü commune had paid attention to grain production, but because it had not carried out diversified economy well, consequently there was a shortage of capital for agricultural production and grain production could not go up. Since 1970, while giving priority to the development of grain production, they have actively grasped properly such diversified economy as cotton as well as forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production. In 1971, the per-mow yield of grain rose from 300 and more catties of the past to 580 catties, topping the guideline laid down by the "Program," while the per-mow yield of ginned cotton also exceeded 100 catties, and each household had 2.5 head of pigs.

That year, the whole production brigade sold 220,000 catties of grain, 34,000 catties of ginned cotton, 150 head of pigs and such agricultural sideline products as edible oil and fats to the state, and there was also a marked improvement in the living standard of the commune members. The supply of a great deal of capital for the development of agricultural production by diversified economy has speeded up agricultural mechanization. The whole production brigade has a total of 13 sets of diesel engines, two sets of tractors,and more than 30 sets of various agricultural machinery to create favorable conditions for the further development of agricultural production.

The example of this production brigade has educated the broad masses of cadres and commune members, and they resolutely expressed that they must make unified planning with due consideration to every aspect, carry out arrangements in a reasonable manner and guarantee the carrying through of the target planned. In that way, by means of repeated discussions from the top to the bottom and vice versa, while actively making proper arrangements for grain production, they have at the same time, on the basis of conditions of the state plan, natural conditions and labor force, and in a manner suitable to local conditions, made reasonable arrangements for the production of such diversified economy as forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing. The area planted to cotton in the whole hsien has increased from the 90,000 mow of last year to more than 110,000 mow, and the area planted to groundnut has expanded from last year's 30,000 mow to 50,000 mow. Such products as tobacco, hemp and medicinal herbs are also being planted.

At the same time, in accordance with the policies of the Party, commune members are encouraged to raise pigs, sheep, and rabbits, and to make use of ditches and ponds for the breeding of fish and the growing of arrowroot, so that there could be an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing.

(Dispatch from NCNA)

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Party Committee of Hungch'i Commune, Hot'ien Hsien, Proceeds from Class Education in Conducting Education On the Basic Line for Minority Nationality Cadres

- Raising their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, implementing the Party's rural policies and consolidating and developing the collective economy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 14, 1972)

(According to NCNA-Urumchi, July 12, 1972) Proceeding from class education, the Party committee of Hungch'i people's commune, Hot'ien hsien, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, conducts education on the Party's basic line for minority nationality cadres at the basic level to strengthen their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

Hot'ien is a place inhabited by Uighurs and all the 850-odd cadres in the production brigades and production teams of Hungch'i commune are Uighurs and an absolute majority of them are from families of poor and lower-middle peasants with family history of bitter suffering. In its conducting of education in ideology and the political line, the Party committee of the Hungch'i commune conducts class education in combination with the development of activities of recalling past bitterness and thinking about present sweetness in order to deepen understanding toward the Party's basic line of these minority nationality cadres at the basic level and further raise their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle.

Leading members of the Party committee of the commune regularly climb mountains and cross rivers with a pack on their back carrying dry rations and bedding to penetrate deep into the basic level to convene symposiums to recall past bitterness and think about present sweetness with the cadres, hold old poor peasants' bitterness recollection meetings, set up exhibitions for class education and conduct education for basic level cadres in the Party's basic line in close combination with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

At the beginning of spring this year Niyatzujoutzu, deputy secretary of the commune, went deep into nine spring pastures to conduct investigation and study. He discovered that there were some cadres here who only busied themselves with spring lambing but erroneously thought that since the pastures were far away from inhabited centers and high up in the mountains, it did not matter if ideological and political work was slackened a little. With this discovery in mind, Niyatzujoutzu organized cadres of the pastures to study repeatedly the Party's basic line for the entire historical phase of socialism, told them stories about his own sufferings during his childhood when he worked for the landlords, recalled past bitterness and thought about

present sweetness together with them, repudiated the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and made everybody realize that the only way to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies voluntarily was to raise consciousness of line struggle.

Motivated by him, cadres in the pastures actively led the masses to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly with the line as the key policy, conducted education in ideology and the political line and further establish the idea of grazing for the sake of revolution. In spring this year, although the pastures were hit by windstorms and snowstorms, spring lambing was accomplished quickly and well and the rate of survival was markedly increased over last year's.

The Party committee of Hungch'i commune used the method of collective training in combination with bitterness-recalling and sweetness-thinking activities to help basic level cadres to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously and to study the Party's basic line with reference to the present practical struggle.

Beginning from last year, the Party committee of the commune has been making use of slack farming seasons to hold more than ten study classes for basic level cadres. They combine book reading with the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and deepen their understanding toward the Party's basic line. After study, these basic level cadres threw themselves into the three great revolutionary movements more vigorously.

Jechip'ut'ohut'i, 57, secretary of the Party branch, led the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of the No. 8 production brigade to develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and bring salinity and alkalinity under permanent control through the removal of mud, levelling of land and afforestation.

Imingk'uerhpan, the new secretary of the Party branch and only 23, led the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of the No. 26 production brigade to combine revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific attitude, thoroughly implement the "8-Point Charter" and realize scientific farming. Last year, per-mow output of food grains in both these production brigades exceeded the target set in the "Program."

The Party committee of Hungch'i commune also paid attention to making education in the Party's basic line penetrate in depth gradually. The No. 14 production brigade was formerly a backward brigade. In 1969 after the formation of the new leadership squad of this production brigade, it followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle," organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members to study seriously Chairman Mao's "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society," "Report on An Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" and the Party's basic line with reference to the reality of the rural three great revolutionary movements, and penetratingly develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, as well as extensively developed bitterness-recalling and sweetness-thinking

educational activities. This greatly stimulated the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses.

The Party committee of Hungch'i commune considers policy education for basic level cadres an important integral part of education in the basic line to make basic level cadres realize that the only way to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly and consolidate and develop the collective economy was to carry out seriously the Party's rural policies.

During a period of time, some of the production brigade cadres failed to understand profoundly the guideline of "With food grains as the key policy and develop in an all-round manner" and to draw a clear line of distinction between diversified management and capitalist tendency. So, secretary of the Party committee of the commune studied together with cadres of these production brigades Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the Party's rural policies and summed up their personal experience together. On the basis of raised understanding, they correctly handled the relation between agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and subsidiary production. They proceeded from the actual conditions of the localities to develop agricultural production energetically, develop forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary production actively as well as to pay attention to the expansion of cotton growing, oil production, horticulture, silkworm raising, vegetable production, etc. They also fully developed carpet handicraft, which was rich in national tradition, by setting up 23 small carpet factories in the commune. In this way they further developed the collective economy as well as increased the personal income of the commune members.

Education in the Party's basic line pushed the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production into penetrating development. Last year, under the condition of being hit by a severe drought, the average per-mow output of food grains throughout the commune exceeded the target set in the "Program," great achievements were attained in forestry, animal husbandry and subsidiary production, and the commune became an advanced unit on the agricultural front in Hot'ien district.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

East China Hsien Party Committee Strengthens Centralized Leadership

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jul. 15, 1972)

the anhsi county party committee in east china's fukien province is a militant bastion in leading the revolution and construction which has strengthened its centralized leadership in class struggle and the struggle for production.

the committee members studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and in connection with the local situation, studied the history of the inner-party struggle between the two lines and the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. at the same time they criticized liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for their crimes in undermining the party's principle of democratic centralism and opposing its centralized leadership. the study heightened their party spirit and helped them see more clearly that they should use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to unify their thinking so as to bring into full play the wisdom and authority of the collective leadership.

last year some committee members suggested introducing two fine strains in planting late rice. but some comrades at the meeting disagreed on the ground that the two strains used to be sown as early rice when the weather was mild. instead of reaching a hasty conclusion, the chairman of the meeting asked the committee members to get the first-hand information at the grassroots in accordance with this teaching of chairman mao's "conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before." the investigation and study yielded examples of success in a number of production brigades. at another meeting, all the committee members agreed with the suggestion on the basis of their own findings. the wide popularization of these fine rice strains ensured a good harvest despite a severe drought.

the county party secretary faithfully abides by the party's principle of democratic centralism. he submits all important matters to the county party committee for discussion and decision. the county water conservancy department and the chenghsiang commune asked the secretary one time to approve a plan to build a water-turbine pumping station. the secretary patiently explained to them that the party committee is a collective and such an important project must be discussed by the committee as a whole. before the discussion, the party secretary went to the chenghsiang commune to make an on-the-post investigation. he learned that shortage of irrigation facilities was the main handicap for farm production, but design for the water-turbine pumping station was not satisfactory enough. the project would be expensive. while it would irrigate 1,200 hectares of farmland, the dam would inundate 53 hectares of farmland and many peasant houses. the secretary reported his findings to the party committee. after discussion, the party committee decided to set up a transmission line from the chianan hydro-electric station then under construction to the chenghsiang commune to enable it to pump water to uphill farmland. the homes of the commune members would also have electric lights. the party committee's decision was welcomed by the masses.

the county party committee pays attention to chairman mao's teaching "we should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account". it helped the party organizations at the lower levels correctly handle the relation between the party's central task and the tasks of various departments and the relation between the interest of the whole and the interest of a section.

anhsi county is one of china's major producers of oolong tea. before the spring tea harvest this year, a county party committee member in charge of financial affairs suggested holding a meeting on tea production, but most of the other committee members disagreed, because this would affect spring farming as a whole. after discussions, the county party committee took the whole situation into account and concluded that tea production should be done in connection with the central tasks of spring farming. therefore, instead of summoning the cadres at grassroots units to the county seat for the meeting, the county cadres should go to grassroots units to handle problems. this enabled the party committee member making the suggestion to see the relation between the work of his department and the central task and he agreed. he led the other cadres of his department in carrying out the committee's decision.

by strengthening centralized party leadership and bringing collective leadership into full play, the county party committee has deepened the mass movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry, and to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. both revolution and production forced ahead well. total industrial output of the county last year was 11 per cent over that of 1970, and despite a serious drought, total grain output increased by 6.8 per cent. tea output went up by 9.4 per cent. the area afforested was expanded eight times, compared with last year's. the number of pigs went up by 13 per cent.

FOLK ART

New Sculpture in East China City

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

famous local putty sculpture in east china's wenchou city, chekiang province, has made new advances in recent years. many new works that portray the workers, peasants and soldiers and reflect the beautiful landscape of china have been produced to serve the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

this type of sculpture, known as "ou shuo", began to be produced in the ching dynasty (1944-1911) on the basis of chinese traditional clay sculpture. the work was at first made of lacquer clay with some decorative patterns inlaid with gold and silver. later, lacquer clay was replaced by plastic, durable putty and the skill of bas-relief was introduced to portray figures, birds and animals and reproduce landscape realistically.

the art received a crippling blow under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and was on the verge of extinction. after liberation it was revitalized under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. the party and people's government pay attention to folk arts and made efforts to help the folk artists raise the level of their workmanship.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the sculptors, old and young, have made a conscientious study of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". they visited revolutionary centres, went to factories, the countryside and fishing islands to observe daily life. this enriched their subject matter and made a great change in the style of sculpture. apart from landscapes, they have created many fine works portraying revolutionary centres such as shaoshan, yenan and chingkangshan. they also tried their hand at portraying yang tzu-jung, li tieh-mei and other heroes and heroines in model revolutionary theatrical works. these works are well received in china as well as in many other countries of asia, europe and america.

veteran craftsman hsieh hsiang-ju has worked at this art for over four decades. he was subjected to discrimination and oppression in the old society under reactionary rule and could not keep his family. liberation brought political emancipation and a happy life. he put his whole heart and energy into artistic creation, and was a delegate to the national congress of model workers in 1959.

this spring, the workshop decided to create a large sculpture with the title of "shaoshan", birthplace of the great leader chairman mao. the main section stands 2.1 metres high and 3.1 metres wide. hsieh hsiang-ju was assigned to be the master craftsman. with deep proletarian feelings for the theme, he thought: "the rebirth of our art and our new life today all come from chairman mao and the communist party". through painstaking study and work, he and others produced a magnificent scene of shaoshan, with luxuriant bamboo, tall and majestic pines and flowers in full bloom, nestled in serene mountains. houses and trees are projected in bold relief. the work maintains the characteristic of this traditional art in life-like portrayal while improving the traditional technique. the sculpture speaks of the people's warm love for the great leader chairman mao and evokes powerful emotions from those who see it.

the wenchou city party committee and the workshop party organization pay great attention to training young people to carry on the art. under the coaching of veterans, young craftsman chu kuo-kuang made the sculpture "yenan", depicting the vigorous socialist construction in this revolutionary heartland. combining real detail with imaginative expressiveness, his art shows grace and grandeur.

FIBERBOARD PRODUCTION

China Expands Artificial Board Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

china's artificial board industry is expanding rapidly and total output of fibre board last year surpassed the previous peak. production of fibre board, plywood and wood-shaving board in the first quarter this year reached or topped the state plan.

apart from plywood made of timber, china produces fibre board, wood-shaving board, soft fibre board and other board by making full use of tree forks and bark, sawdust and other waste left over after felling or processing timber. these products are solid, do not crack easily and can resist insects better than timber. light industry, communications and the building industry use these products which are also worked up into articles of daily necessity.

the fibre board industry started in china after liberation, especially in 1958 under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". the nansnih timber plant in shanghai that year trial-produced its first fibre board with equipment made by workers of the plant and set up a workshop. over one hundred such workshops started with the indigenous methods in many parts of the country at that time. expanded during the great proletarian cultural revolution, this industry now exists in 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

the workers helped increase production by making equipment themselves. at mutanchiang, one of the big lumbering centres in northeast china, the artificial board workshop was unable to process all the waste of the local timber mill. the workers and lumbermen cooperated in turning out equipment to make more fibre board. a set of equipment was completed in 1970. they made all the machines, with the exception of the hot press. later, they made a second set of equipment, including the hot press, in eight months. they used old factory buildings to start two medium sized fibre board mills.

in shanghai, the cadres, workers and technicians of an artificial board factory cooperated with other units to work out a dry process for making fibre board. they also made the equipment. the new process requires less investment and plant space, consumes less water and raised efficiency and quality. it does away, in the main, with the problem of discharging polluted water. it provides new experience for production of fibre board in water deficient, forest or mountain areas.

efforts were made at the same time to tap the potential of existing factories by technical innovations to mechanize or semi-mechanize processes.

at the fibre board workshop of the chingchou timber company, most of the work used to be done by hand

and efficiency was low. the workers mechanized equipment to increase production by a big margin. the workers of the plywood workshop at the peking timber mill introduced 49 technical innovations in 1971. efficiency was increased and consumption of timber lowered.

workers of the fibre board workshop of the kwangchow general lumber mill take careful inspection of their products as a responsibility to the revolution. they check every work process to ensure quality production. 93.1 per cent of the fibre board was up to standard last year and the rate rose another 1.5 per cent from january to may this year. they also produced 65 per cent more last year than the originally designed capacity.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Youth Representative Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

hsu ya-min, chinese youth representative and secretary of the peking university committee of the chinese communist youth league, returned here yesterday evening from attending celebrations of the tenth anniversary of algeria's independence.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Prime Minister Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini to Visit China at Head of Government Delegation of Yemen Arab Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, will arrive in peking on july 16 at the head of a government delegation on an official visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

the forthcoming visit will further strengthen the friendly relations between the people's republic of china and the arab republic of yemen.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Women's Basketball Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

the national women's basketball team of cuba led by jose flores villa, member of the national basketball federation of cuba and president of the basketball federation of camaguey, arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

greeting the team at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned chou chih-tung, pai ping, jen chao and hu hung-fan and chinese women basketball players and coaches.

present was cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1972)

french ambassador to china and mme. etienne manac'h gave a reception in the embassy here this evening in celebration of the national day of the republic of france.

present at the reception were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, chinese ambassador to france huang chen and his wife chu lin, and leading members of various departments han tsung-cheng, ting hsi-lin, chang wen-chin, chen teh-ho, ma jen-hui, chai cheng-wen, chou jung-kuo and li chuan.

ambassador manac'h and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua spoke at the reception.

the ambassador recalled the development of friendly relations between france and china. he pointed out that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries had been propelled by general de gaulle and chairman mao tsetung.

"france is sincerely satisfied to see that representatives of more and more countries are coming to peking," he said.

ambassador manac'h continued that in spite of the difference of the social systems of france and china, there were many things to bring them near. "being countries of ancient culture, we are equally attached to our national personality and our independence." "france will never allow her future to be decided by an external force in her absence."

he said that the friendship between france and china was founded on mutual esteem and respect. "our relations are making progress in all domains, in the economic, cultural and scientific fields or, to put it in a more general way, in the trustful and frank dialogue which enables mutual understanding to become ever deeper."

referring to m. maurice schumann's recent visit to china, the ambassador said it was the first time that a foreign minister of the republic of france had ever visited the country that was, as general de gaulle put it, "older than history".

he thanked the chinese authorities for the hospitality extended to m. schumann during his sojourn. "i need not say that the conversations are amicable," he added. "we thank chairman mao tsetung for receiving our minister."

ambassador manac'h proposed a toast to the health of chairman mao tsetung.

vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said that the french people are a great people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. "the chinese people think highly of the contributions the french people have made in resisting fascist aggression and defending the national independence of france, and sincerely wish them new success in safeguarding and strengthening this independence."

the vice-foreign minister declared: "the chinese government always holds that all countries, big and small, should be equal. the internal affairs of a country should be run by the people of that country and no other country has the right to interfere; international affairs should be settled by the countries concerned through consultation and should not be decided by one or two countries. we resolutely oppose the hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers. we hold that relations between countries with different or identical social systems should all be based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. we are glad to note that china and france have many common grounds on these major questions of principle."

vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said: "under the attention and impetus given by chairman mao tsetung and general de gaulle, our two countries established diplomatic relations eight years ago on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, thus opening a new chapter of friendship between the people of china and france." he added: since then, sino-french relations have constantly developed. during his recent official visit to china, french foreign minister maurice schumann had friendly and frank conversations with chinese leaders. they exchanged views on major international issues, strengthened mutual understanding and made concrete arrangements for the development of economic, cultural, scientific and technological exchange and exchange of visits between the two countries. all this has helped further strengthen our good relations.

chiao kuan-hua proposed a toast to the health of president georges pompidou.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Mme. Schumann and Other French Guests Leave Suchou for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 15, 1972)

madame schumann, wife of the french foreign minister, and six other french guests wound up their visits to wuhsi and suchou in kiangsu province and left for hangchow by train today in the company of hu shu-tu, leading member of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

on their arrival in and departure from wuhsi and suchou, mme. schumann, herve alphand, secretary general of the french ministry of foreign affairs, and mme. alphand, jean-louis chaussende, chief of the office of the foreign minister, and the other french guests were welcomed and seen off by tung wan-hua, vice-chairman of the wuhsi municipal revolutionary committee, and hua lin-sen, vice-chairman of the suchou municipal revolutionary committee, respectively.

the two revolutionary committees gave banquets in honour of the french guests, who toured factories, people's communes, the taihu lake and places of interest, and attended theatrical performances in the two cities.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Gives Premiere in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 14, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china gave its premiere at the nissei theatre here this evening, preceded by an opening ceremony.

the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" were performed at the premiere and accorded a warm welcome. the house was full. over 1,200 people enjoyed the performance.

present at the premiere were kenzo nakajima, director-general, bon shiraishi and kinkazu saionji, standing directors, of japan-china cultural exchange association; and tomoo hirooka, director, kenichi hasekawa, standing manager, of the "asahi shimbun". takeo miki, state minister without portfolio, and his wife, and yasuhiro nakasone, international trade and industry minister, of the japanese government were also present at the opening ceremony and the premiere.

present also were aiichiro fujiyama, yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa, chuji kuno, tomomi narita, hisao kuroda, susumu kobayashi, yoshikatsu takeiri, yoshiyuki asai, naohiko okubo, ichiro watanabe, yoshikata aso, kenji muroi, tokumatsu sakamoto, unisuke iioka, teiji hagiwara. kazutsura kawase, itoko takasaki(widow of tatsunosuke

takasaki), haroko kobori (daughter of the late kenzo matsumura), susumu matsumura (son of the late kenzo matsumura), takaharu okubo, chojuro kawarazaki, masao shimizu, mikiko matsuyama, natsuko fujikawa, mieko takamine, yoshishisa hikasa, kiyoshi inoue, torao miyakawa, yoko matsuoka, kozaburo yoshimura, chikuzan otani, hiroshi wakabayashi, shigeru fujita and ryoichi kawai.

han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, was present.

present also were diplomatic envoys of over 20 foreign countries including romania, algeria, nepal, chile and canada.

wu pu-wen, chen kun-wang, po jen and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and others were present.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, was present.

on behalf of the japan-china cultural exchange association and the "asahi shimbun" that invited the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, kenzo nakajima made speech at the opening ceremony. he said that the shanghai dance drama troupe is the biggest chinese art delegation to visit japan in the history of cultural exchange between the two countries. the troupe has brought with it an excellent programme. the staging of modern revolutionary dance dramas and a concerto for piano and orchestra by the shanghai dance drama troupe in japan now has far-reaching importance on the strengthening of japan-china friendship.

in his speech at the opening ceremony, sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, said that the troupe has been living in an enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere since it came to japan. this is an expression of the profound friendship of the japanese people for the chinese people. he added, "we are determined to take the opportunity of our visit to learn from the great japanese people and progressive japanese cultural and art workers and strive for the further promotion of china-japan cultural exchange and friendship between our two peoples."

warm applause burst out repeatedly during the performance. at the end of the performance, the words "long live the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples", were flashed on the red curtain, and warm applause burst out again. representatives of the japan-china cultural exchange association and "asahi shimbun" presented a basket of flowers to the artists to congratulate them on their successful performance.

baskets of flowers were also presented by 20 political parties and organizations including the japanese socialist party, the komei party, the democratic socialist party, the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, the matsuyama ballet company, the haguruma troupe, the general council of trade unions of japan and the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

flower baskets were also presented by the general association of korean residents in japan and the tokyo association of chinese residents.

Dietmen's League for Promoting Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Welcomes Hsiao Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 14, 1972)

the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations gave a cocktail party on wednesday noon to warmly welcome hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, who arrived here not long ago to assume his post.

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about one hundred members of the dietmen's league and former dietmen were present at the party.

sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china now on a visit here, attended the party on invitation.

the party was presided over by susumu kobayashi, dietman of the japanese socialist party.

speaking at the party, aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of dietmen's league, welcomed hsiao hsiang-chien to come to work in japan. a new cabinet has been formed, he said, and members of our league will continue to strive for early restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

toasts were then proposed by zentaro kosaka followed with a speech by kenzo kono, speaker of house of councillors. kono said that japan should adopt a sincere attitude towards the world and not confine to behind-the-scenes activities.

hopes for early restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations were expressed by seiichi katsumata and hisao kuroda, dietmen of the japanese socialist party, ichiro watanabe, dietman of the japanese komei party, isamu imazumi, dietman of the japanese democratic socialist party, and tokuma utsunomiya, dietman of the japanese liberal-democratic party in their speeches. ichiro watanabe stressed that the time for government-to-government talks between japan and china will soon come, but it must be pointed out that there were similar situations in the past which were led astray by certain forces. therefore such recurrences must be avoided in future.

yuko mochizuki, dietwoman of the japanese socialist party, presented a bouquet to hsiao hsiang-chien.

hsiao hsiang-chien and sun ping-hua also spoke at the party. when hsiao hsiang-chien said that premier chou en-lai had expressed welcome to the statement of the tanaka cabinet on hoping to restore japan-china diplomatic relations, the dietmen present at the party gave a warm applause. this expressed their urgent desire to restore japan-china diplomatic relations at an early date.

hsiao hsiang-chien arrived in tokyo on july 3. the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan gave a cocktail party on july 7 to warmly welcome his taking up his post in tokyo.

Chinese Agricultural and Peasant Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

an 18-member chinese agricultural and peasant delegation left here by air today on a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association. leader of the delegation is hao chung-shih, vice-president of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences and council member of the china-japan friendship association, and deputy leaders are chen kang, council member of the china-japan friendship association, and liu jang, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the nanyuan people's commune of peking.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned liao ping-chang, wang hsiao-yun, su ke-man, chao chiu-chih and ching pu-chun, and representatives of peking peasants.

present at the airport were japanese friends in peking ichihei sugiyama and his wife, and yoshizo yasuda and eiichi himeno.

Japanese Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the joint friendship group of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations from four northeast japan prefectures. leader of the group is keio sakurai, deputy leaders are toru niizeki and kichishiro yasuhara, and secretary-general is kiichi okuyama. the group arrived here by air on july 12.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, chou yi-liang, li fu-teh and chin su-cheng, and representatives of peking peasants.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

a 37-member japanese men's and women's volleyball delegation led by yutaka maeda, vice-chairman of the japanese volleyball association, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation members include seigo nakamura, adviser to the delegation leader, toshizo hasegawa, secretary-general of the delegation, and captains, coaches, referees, and 12 men players and 12 women players. ten japanese reporters have come with the delegation.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned chang chih-huai, li fu-teh, chao hsi-wu and li ta-wei, and chinese volleyball coaches and players.

also present was yoshizo yasuda, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo Meet Delegation of Kuwait National Assembly

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met with yousuf k. al-mikhlid, vice-speaker of the kuwait national assembly, and his wife, and all members of the delegation of the kuwait national assembly he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were members of the national assembly rashid a.m. al-jwaisri, salem k.d. al-marzouq, sami a.a. al-munayis, abdul karim h. al-jhaidli and abdul muttaleb z. al-kazimi, who are members of the delegation; and abdullah al-baijan and alam elias alam, secretaries of the delegation.

present was qasim omar al-yagout, charge d'affaires a.i. of the kuwait embassy in peking.

present on the chinese side were: hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang and lin chiao-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; vice-foreign minister ma wen-po; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including yu li-chun, wen yeh-chan, kao chien-chung, chu chi-chen, chang chen, chang chih-hsiang, chao ching-tien and yuan tien-wei.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Occasion of Korean Youth Delegation's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the delegation of the socialist working youth league of korea.

attending the banquet were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of departments concerned shen chien, hsien ching-yi and ou tang-liang.

making a speech at the banquet, li hwa jong, leader of the delegation, praised the achievements made by chinese youth in socialist construction. he said: "the korean people and youth regard the achievements scored by the fraternal chinese people and youth in revolution and construction as their own." he added: "the korean youth have always treasured their militant friendship with the fraternal chinese people and will hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism. they will always fight and win victory together with the fraternal chinese youth in the common struggle to smash new war provocations of u.s. imperialism and fresh aggression by japanese militarism and to strive for the triumph of the great cause of socialism."

comrade shen chien said in his speech that the current visit of the korean delegation made positive contributions to strengthening the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people and their youth.

he said, "the chinese people and youth resolutely support the solemn stand of the korean workers' party and government for the realization of the peaceful unification of the fatherland. they firmly support the korean people and youth in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the independent, peaceful unification of their fatherland."

shen chien wished the korean people and youth still greater victories in striving for the independent, peaceful unification of their fatherland and in socialist revolution and construction.

the chinese and korean comrades drank many toasts to the everlasting blood-cemented comradeship-in-arms and revolutionary unity of the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai Meets DRVN Ambassador to China Ngo Thuyen

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, this evening met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

during the meeting, ambassador ngo thuyen handed over to premier chou en-lai a copy of the appeal issued by d.r.v.n. president ton duc thang on july 14 on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 geneva agreements on viet nam. the ambassador condemned the crimes of u.s. imperialism in violating the geneva agreements and expressed the determination of the whole vietnamese people and armed forces to surmount every difficulty to defeat the u.s. aggressors completely.

premier chou en-lai said: it is u.s. imperialism that has thoroughly violated the geneva agreements in the past 18 years. the communist party of china, the chinese government and people support president ton duc thang's appeal. we will, as always, firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

present on the occasion was tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

present were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of departments concerned liang feng and kao chien-chung.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

PDR Yemen Government Delegation Visits Northeast China Port City

(NCNA-English Luta, Jul. 14, 1972)

a.f. ismail, member of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, and all members of the p.d.r.y. government delegation he is leading visited the talien port this morning in the company of ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and liu ten-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee.

port talien today flew many red flags. on the docks there were huge streamers inscribed "firmly support the people of the people's democratic republic of yemen in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation"

"long live the friendship between the people of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen exclamation" and other slogans of welcome. when ismail and the other distinguished guests arrived, the dockers gave them a rousing welcome by beating drums and cymbals, waving colourful streamers and bouquets. the distinguisned guests then went up a mansion in the company of chairman of the port revolutionary committee chao chin-mou to have a bird's eye view of the port. the guests also went boating off the port.

this afternoon a.f. ismail and the other guests visited the talien engineering institute and a shell carving workshop. they were accorded a warm welcome.

also accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit today were yin tsan-chen, secretary general of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of the luta municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in luta.

PDR Yemen Government Delegation Arrives in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 15, 1972)

the government delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen led by abdul fattah ismail, member of the presidential council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, arrived in shenyang from luta by special plane today in the company of ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the guests of honour were warmly welcomed at shenyang airport by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army; tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units; yang chun-fu, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee; and more than two thousand local people.

a warm atmosphere marking the unity and friendship between the peoples of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen prevailed at shenyang, one of china's industrial bases. the national flags of the two countries fluttered over the airport. welcoming crowds held huge streamers reading "firmly support the people of the people's democratic republic of yemen in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen exclamation"

as abdul fattah ismail and the other distinguished guests stepped down from the plane amid cheers and the beating of drums and gongs, chen hsi-lien, tseng shao-shan and others went forward and warmly shook hands with them.

in the company of chen hsi-lien, ismail and the other guests walked round to meet the crowds who waved flowers and coloured streamers and beat drums and cymbals. youngsters danced in welcome. the welcomers demonstrated the friendly feelings of the people of shenyang for the people of the people's democratic republic of yemen. ismail kept waving back to the crowds.

this morning, accompanied by chen hsi-lien and ho ying, the guests visited a factory run by a people's commune. in the afternoon they called at the shenyang no. 3 machine tools plant.

chen hsi-lien gave a banquet this evening. in his speech he extended a warm welcome to delegation leader abdul fattan ismail and the other distinguished guests. he spoke highly of the people of the people's democratic republic of yemen who, under the leadership of the presidential council headed by chairman salem robaya ali, have defied brute force and upheld justice and achieved successes in eliminating imperialist forces and defending national independence and building their country. he wished them constant new victories in the fight against imperialism and colonialism and in their advance along the road of independent national development.

abdul fattah ismail in his speech praised the friendship between the peoples of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen. he said: "such friendship as existing between us not only conforms to the interests of our two peoples, but is conducive to the world people's cause against imperialism." he congratulated the chinese people on their achievements made under the leadership of chairman mao. he also spoke of the victories scored by his people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. he believed the people of the world would finally wipe out imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism.

when the distinguished guests left luta today, they were warmly seen off at the airport by liu teh-tsai, chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and other leading members of the revolutionary committee and the people's liberation army units stationed there, as well as more than two thousand local people.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Radio and Television Delegation Back from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

the chinese radio and television delegation headed by tung lin, vice-director of the chinese broadcasting administrative bureau, returned here by air today after a friendly visit to romania.

it was greeted at the airport by chang shih-cheng and tai cheng-yuan, leading members of the chinese broadcasting administrative bureau; and octavian gavris, charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Prime Minister Receives Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Singapore, Jul. 15, 1972)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, received the chinese table tennis delegation yesterday evening and had a friendly conversation with the leaders of the delegation and chinese players.

after the reception, lim kim san, singapore minister of education and president of the singapore table tennis association, gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

present at the dinner were ang kok peng, deputy president, peter tay, tang tuck leng, ang kim thye, koh kim beng, vice-presidents, and working staff of the association, singapore table tennis players, and people of singapore sports, commercial and cultural circles who had visited china before.

the singapore artists performed dances and music for the chinese guests.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

before july 14, the chinese delegation attended a lunch party given by the singapore chinese chamber of commerce, and the singapore trade and medical missions which had visited china some time ago.

at the party, both sides expressed the hope for further expansion of sports, commercial and cultural intercourse between the two countries.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Public Leader Meets American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met american friendly personages john stiven strong and mrs. sarah mehlhop strong and hosted a dinner in their honour. they had a friendly talk.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang chuan-pin, wang chin-tan and shen yi, and american friends frank coe and ruth coe.

mr. and mrs. strong will tour southern parts of china and then leave for home.

Chou En-lai, Chiao Kuan-hua, Liu Hsi-yao, Chu Ko-chen, Wu Yu-hsun, Chou Pei-yuan, Meet Visiting Chinese Scholars of American Nationality

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, chu ko-chen and wu yu-hsun, vice-presidents of the academy of sciences of china, and chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the visiting group of chinese-born american scholars and the visiting team of chinese american scientists who have come to china for a visit and to see relatives.

present at the meeting were:

chih kung jen, leader of the visiting group, vice-chairman of the applied physics laboratory research centre of johns hopkins university and professor of microwave physics; chia-chiao lin, deputy leader of the group and professor of fluid mechanics and astrophysics of massachusetts institute of technology; and members of the group chen-to tai, min-chueh chang, hao wang, chia-shun yih, karl c. yeh, shien-chung wang, chieh-chien chang, james t.c. liu, yuen-ron shen and joseph t.a. lee, and their family members; and

members of the visiting team hsiung hsu, chang-yun fan, william shen chie chang and raphael tsu, and their family members.

leading members of chinese organizations, scientists and relatives and friends of the guests present were chang wen-chin, chien hsueh-sen, chin li-sheng, chang tsan-ming, yang kung-su, hua lo-keng, chen chi, wang li-fen, wang ti-cheng, chih chun, hsieh ching-yi, chang wei, pan chun,

li kuang-tse, liang shou-pan, chang wen-yu, chien wei-chang, wang yeh-chiu, hsia nai, tao pao-kai, lin lan-ying, ku teh-huan, fu cheng-yi, wu chung-hua, chuang feng-kan, liu ta-nien, wang hsien-chun, wu hung-shih, hu shih-hua, chao chung-yao, cheng pi-liu, hung chao-sheng, yeh tu-cheng, chang chih-yi, wang tien-chuan, wang shou-wu, yi meng-hung, chang tsun-liu, tien fang-tseng, chin yuan-hsun, chu yung-hsing and wang chih.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Fetes Gerhard Schroeder and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1972)

the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs gave a banquet here this evening to welcome gerhard schroeder, chairman of the foreign political committee of the bundestag of the federal republic of germany, and his wife, and hermann jung, secretary of the foreign political committee, and accompanying reporters.

present at the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. before the banquet started, they met and had a friendly talk with gerhard schroeder and his wife.

also present at the banquet were chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs; hu yu-chih, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including yu li-chun, ma chia-chun, wang ti-cheng, wang hsiao-yi, hsieh chi-mei, shan ta-hsin, hu pen-yao and chin kuei-hua.

gerhard schroeder and his wife arrived here from shanghai by air this morning on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. ma chia-chun, deputy secretary-general of the institute, had made a special trip to shanghai to meet them.

gerhard schroeder and his wife arrived in shanghai yesterday afternoon. on their arrival in and departure from shanghai, they were welcomed and seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, council member of the institute.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Red Army Regiment of A Certain PLA Unit Stationed at Wuhan Achieves Good Results in Conducting Line Education in Combination With the Glorious Revolutionary Tradition by Discussing Tradition and Learning the Line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 15, 1972)

(According to NCNA Wuhan, July 14, 1972) The Red Army Regiment of a certain PLA unit stationed at Wuhan develops "discussing tradition and learning the line" activities and develops line education in depth with reference to the reality of class struggle and line struggle. In this way it achieves very good results.

There are ten Red Army Companies in this Red Army Regiment. During the years of revolutionary war these companies followed Chairman Mao, fighting everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the country and were once assigned the glorious task of guarding Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party in Yenan. In 1946 they were kindly received by great leader Chairman Mao at Yenan Airfield. During the past decades these Red Army Companies have always been receiving and enhancing the revolutionary tradition and advancing vigorously.

At the beginning of last year, encouraged by Chairman Mao's great call "Conduct an education in ideology and the political line," cadres of the Red Fourth Company developed "discussing tradition and learning the line" activities. With reference to the study of the Party's line, they retold the glorious history and examples of unity and fighting of the company in 40-odd pictures which were displayed in an exhibition. They also spoke about the exemplary deeds of the company in unity and fighting in the past in order to educate the masses. Education in this manner greatly encouraged the fighters and enabled the fighters in the entire company to strengthen their unity further, show concern for one another and help one another, and develop their combatant role in the execution of difficult tasks.

Enlightened by the experience of the Red Fourth Company, the regimental Party committee organizes the companies in the regiment to study seriously and popularize extensively this experience. It combines the conduct of education in revolutionary tradition with line education and vigorously condemns the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of attempting to undermine the glorious tradition of our Army. In this way, "discussing tradition and learning the line" activities are quickly developed throughout the regiment.

In the development of these activities, the Red Army Regiment emphasizes education of the cadres and fighters in the Party's basic line, combines the study of theories on classes and class struggle with the discussion of the glorious tradition of our Army being always a fighting organization, and strengthens the idea of war preparedness as well as regard for the Party of the units in combination with education in the basic line.

In its study of the Party's basic line, the Red Artillery Company grasps the strengthening of the Party's leadership as an important question and invites former fighters of the company to discuss tradition and mobilizes the fighters to condemn vigorously the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of attempting to undermine the Party's leadership. In this way the commanders and fighters realize profoundly that to consolidate and strengthen the Party's leadership or to break away from and weaken the Party's leadership has always been a basic question concerning the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. It is only under the absolute leadership of the Party that our Army can retain the character of being the people's Army. When we depart from the Party's leadership,Army building will slip onto the evil road. Such study has enabled everybody to strengthen the Party spirit and uphold the Party's collective leadership. It also enables the Party branch to develop its role as a fighting bastion.

In the course of developing "discussing tradition and studying the line" activities, the Red Army Companies ceaselessly solve problems encountered in work in combination with study to increase the fighting power of the units. At the beginning of this year during the initial period of military training, the Red Sixth Company depended solely on several cadres for the work. As a result,these cadres were kept very busy and yet the results of training was unsatisfactory. Later the Party branch led everybody to review the company's deeds of defeating the enemy during the years of war by developing military democracy. This educated everybody and improved the work of training.

In the battle of P'anlung in 1947 this company was the principal attacking force. At that time the enemy defense works were strong and the enemy's fire power was concentrated; therefore it was difficult to approach him. Thus the Red Sixth Company held a frontline military democratic meeting to discuss ways to attack the enemy and capture his positions. Working together with fraternal units, they devised the method of "operating in opposite trenches" and approaching the enemy from concealed positions, and annihilated the defenders at one stroke.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his article "The Democratic Movement in the Army": "This kind of military democracy was practiced with great success in the battle of P'anlung in northern Shensi and in the battle of Shihchiachuang in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei area. It has been proved that the practice can only do good and can do no harm whatsoever." Study and discussion deepened the cadres' and fighters' understanding of the glorious tradition of developing military democracy and a mass training movement was developed in which officers taught soldiers, soldiers taught officers and soldiers taught one another.

When the plan for training was being formulated, the masses were mobilized to make suggestions and when they encountered difficulties during training, they discussed them together and tried to find ways to overcome them. They also made teachers of those who were capable, adopted the method of mutual help, mutual study, guaranteed teaching and guaranteed studying, and developed the role of "little teachers." In this way they incessantly improved the quality of training.

In No. 1 Squad there was a fighter named Wu Chiang who was a little slow in understanding problems and therefore failed to make progress in acquiring shooting skill. Everyone in No. 1 Squad used his skill in giving Wu Chiang patient demonstration through division of work, with each person teaching him one skill. One by one they helped this fighter to overcome the difficulties. With everybody's help, Wu Chiang studied diligently, strove to grasp the laws bit by bit and finally scored good results.

As the Red Army Regiment conducted line education with reference to the glorious tradition of our Army, many cadres and fighters voluntarily learned from heroic figures, looked for their own shortcomings and seriously remolded their world outlook. National Combat Hero Wan Fu was the leader of a squad in the "Model Combat Company." During this line education everybody studied his model deeds. During the years of war, Wang Fu won two Special Meritorious Service Awards and seven Major Awards, but he always maintained his humble and prudent working style. Many people compared themselves with Wang Fu's deeds and examined their idea of "having done enough" in their remolding of world outlook, further developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, heroically carried out and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and made new achievements in building the unit.

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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Conscientiously Carry Out Party's Policy, Consolidate Achievement in Development of Re-Education

- An investigation report on how Hsiachi commune, Paoying hsien, Kiangsu Province, conscientiously does well its work on educated youths sent down to the country

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 15, 1972)

While carrying out re-education for rusticated educated youths, the Party committee of Hsiachi commune, Paoying hsien, Kiangsu Province, goes deep into the realities to investigate conditions and leads the cadres and the masses in carrying out the Party's relevant policies conscientiously and to handle correctly and solve properly the actual problems bearing on educated youths, thereby arousing the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of educated youths and bringing them around to living and working contentedly in the countryside, cherishing the countryside, contributing their strength in a determined way toward building a socialist new countryside, and advancing forever along the bright road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants as mapped out by Chairman Mao.

In 1968, Hsiachi commune warmly received and placed more than 700 educated youths from Nanking and other localities. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously re-educated them and helped them raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. But influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some brigades once showed signs of failure to carry out the Party's policy of re-educating the educated youths. Some people wrongly held that the educated youths came to the countryside chiefly in order to change their world outlook, that everything would be all right so long as a firm hold was taken of political re-education for them and that the implementation of some specific policies was a minor problem. Thus they separated ideological and political work from the implementation of the Party's policy. Other people said that it was necessary to carry out the Party's policy but they were content with talking about it at meetings and at ordinary times and did not adopt the style of working in a down-to-earth manner, so that they could neither really carry out the Party's relevant policies nor solve promptly and rationally some of the actual problems of the educated youths. This dampened the educated youths' enthusiasm in varying degrees and detracted from the results of re-education.

In view of this state of affairs, the commune Party committee promptly organized the cadres of the commune and brigade levels and members of the "May 7" leading groups to study repeatedly the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any

account be negligent," to study conscientiously the Party Central Committee's various proletarian policies on the movement of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas, to criticize penetratingly the towering crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of interfering with and undermining Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and to sum up their past experience. It also led the cadres of the commune and brigades in realizing the importance of the carrying out of the Party's policies by raising it to the high plane of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They realized deeply that they must conscientiously carry out the Party's relevant policies if they were to do really well the work of re-educating the educated youths and to go on consolidating and developing the fruit of movement of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas.

With thinking raised generally to a higher level, the Party committee of Hsiachi commune led the cadres and the masses in conscientiously carrying out the Party's relevant policies while strengthening ideological and political work for educated youths. It has adopted these concrete methods of work:

1. Organize cadres to study policies, to unify their thinking and to raise their level of understanding of policy.

"Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." The Party committee of Hsiachi commune often organizes the cadres of the commune and brigade levels and members of "May 7" leading groups to study the Party's relevant policies in connection with the actual problems cropping up in the course of re-educating the educated youths, and helps them overcome their selfish and impure thoughts and their fear of hardship and raise their consciousness of carrying out the Party's policies.

Among the educated youths in Laochuang brigade, there was a young man who belonged to the category of "sons and daughters who can be educated." Re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he read and studied perseveringly and conscientiously and made strenuous efforts to change his own world outlook. He made very rapid progress. The poor and lower-middle peasants once nominated him as their representative to attend a hsien-wide meeting to exchange experience in sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas. This incident caused a heated debate in the leading group of the brigade. Some comrades said that if this young man was allowed to attend this meeting, they would be described as "failing to define the class line clearly," so they firmly objected to his nomination.

Upon knowing this state of affairs, the commune Party committee held that this was not only a question of nominating a representative for a meeting but, above all, a question of whether or not the Party's policy on "sons and daughters who can be educated" could be carried out. Accordingly, it organized the leading members of this brigade to study repeatedly the Party's proletarian policy of "paying attention to one's family origin but not taking the family origin as the only factor and attaching importance to one's political performance" and helped them to draw a clear demarcation

line between "taking the family origin as the only factor" and "paying attention to the family origin," thereby making them understand deeply that: Consideration of one's family origin alone without paying attention to one's political performance is a metaphysical point of view and is incompatible with the Party's class line and policies; one who has selfish and impure thoughts cannot firmly carry out the Party's policies but may distort them.

With thinking raised to a higher level, all agreed to allow this educated youth to attend the hsien meeting to exchange experience in the work of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas. He further felt the warmth of the Party's policy. After that, he accepted re-education more conscientiously, made strenuous efforts to change his own world outlook and served the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly. Very soon he was elected by the masses as a member of the leading group of a production team. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, he fought against heaven and earth and contributed his share toward quickly changing the backwardness of this production team.

Grasping this typical case, the commune Party committee promptly educated the cadres in the Party's class line and policies, thereby making it possible to carry out further the policy toward "the sons and daughters who can be educated" throughout the commune.

Warmly educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, some of the "sons and daughters who can be educated" among the educated youths in this commune have now joined the Communist Youth League, others have been admitted into the leading groups of brigades and production teams, and still others have been assigned suitable work as an accountant, a wage-point recorder, a storekeeper, an animal feeder, or an evening political school tutor. Their mental outlook has changed. They are playing an active role in the three major revolutionary movements.

2. Hand the policies over to the masses and let the masses master the policies.

The educated youths live among the masses so that a great deal of the work of re-educating them is done by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. The Party committee of Hsiachi commune has learned this from practice: The various policies on re-education of the educated youths "must be made known not only to the leaders and the cadres but to the broad masses as well." Once they have mastered the policies, the masses will have a criterion for their work. For this reason, it pays very close attention to propagandizing the Party's policies to the masses and helping the masses master the Party's policies.

A cadre of the commune once examined the work done in Shuangt'ang brigade and discovered some irrational points in the recording of wage points for work done by the educated youths. Some production teams one-sidedly explained the meaning of "welcome," giving the educated youths and the commune members the same number of wage points without considering the

quantity and the quality of work done by the educated youths. This increased the burden on the masses and was disadvantageous to the remolding of the educated youths' thinking. Other production teams simply stressed that the educated youths had poor farming skills and did not work patiently, so they arbitrarily gave the educated youth wage points at a discount. This impaired the enthusiasm of the educated youths in participating in collective productive labor.

This cadre reported this matter to the commune Party committee. The commune leadership came to realize that: The problem of giving wage points for work done by the educated youths is a serious problem of the policy and the masses must be aroused to study the policies conscientiously and to discuss and study them in full and be given concrete help in solving the problems.

The responsible comrade of the commune came to Shuangt'ang brigade and, together with the brigade's leading members, went among the masses and organized the cadres and the commune members to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's directive "Educated youths should go to the countryside," to study the Party's policies and regulations on equal remunerations for equal amount of work, and helped all make clear three problems: Educated youths must be given more care politically and ideologically and must not be used simply as labor force; equal remunerations must be given for equal work and wage points should not be given according to the big or small muscular efforts exerted; rational arrangements should be made for them instead of taking special care of them.

The cadres and the commune members were also asked to achieve the following four points in the course of practical work: In doing labor, to adopt an attitude of patient education toward the educated youths and induce them to do labor consciously; with regard to laboring skills, to give the educated youths warmhearted help and active tutoring; in allotting farm work, to make rational arrangements according to their conditions; in rating the work and giving wage points, to give them equal remuneration for equal work and take suitable care of them.

In this way, the policy of equal remuneration for equal work was carried out concretely, arousing the educated youths' enthusiasm in participating in collective productive labor and raising their consciousness of strenuously changing their world outlook in the course of labor. Last year, the rate of labor attendance among the 37 educated youths of this brigade was over 90 percent. Most of the educated youths earned a cash income equal to that earned by other commune members who had similar laboring abilities.

After that, the commune Party committee conscientiously popularized the experience of Shuangt'ang brigade, carrying out the policy of equal remuneration for equal work among all educated youths of the commune and giving an impetus to the development of the work of re-education.

3. Constantly examine conditions and grasp problems through to the end.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Work meticulously," the Party committee of Hsiachi commune overcomes the past tendencies of "talking about policies, writing about them and shouting them at meetings but not carrying them out among the educated youths" and of grasping the policies by fits and starts. It often goes among the educated youths' groups to investigate the state of execution of the policies and gives them timely help in solving some practical problems in line with the Party's relevant policies. Meanwhile, it also calls meetings periodically to exchange experience and holds activities of organizing brigades to investigate each other's conditions, thereby putting the Party's relevant policies on a solid basis.

In the autumn of 1969, dwelling houses were built basically for the more than 700 educated youths in the whole commune. After that, the commune Party committee organized the brigades to investigate each other's conditions. It was discovered that construction of the houses for ten households of educated youths in Yuying and other brigades had not yet started.

The responsible comrade of the commune Party committee came immediately to Yuying brigade to make investigation and study. He discovered that a handful of bad elements carried out sabotage and stole building materials while some cadres did not have high consciousness and misappropriated building materials, thus hindering construction of dwelling houses for educated youths. Immediately, he got together with the brigade leaders to arouse the masses to deal a relentless blow at the enemies' sabotage activities; they patiently educated the several cadres who misappropriated the materials for building dwelling houses for the educated youths, thereby making them understand that solving the problem of dwelling houses for the educated youths was a concrete expression of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Meanwhile, they also helped the brigade grasp construction work and insure the quality of construction work. The task of building the dwelling houses was accomplished relatively quickly. In this commune, the educated youths had cozy and nice-looking houses to live in and had a basically complete range of the major laboring tools and utensils for everyday use. The educated youths could support themselves in everyday life. The overwhelming majority of the educated youths' groups had surplus grain and enough vegetables for their own consumption. This provided the essential material conditions for the rusticated educated youths in settling in the countryside.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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CCP Committee of Ich'eng Hsien, Shansi Province, Perseveringly Educates Rusticated Educated Youths in the Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 15, 1972)

Under conditions in which rusticated educated youths are making progress continuously, the CCP Committee of Ich'eng Hsien, Shansi Province--obeying the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place"--continues to educate them intensively in ideology and political line, thus enabling them to raise their consciousness further in class struggle and line struggle and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past three years and more, more than 900 educated youths came from Peking, Tientsin and other localities to settle in Ich'eng hsien. These educated youths have modestly received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, braved the storm and faced the world, tempered themselves and grown up quickly in the course of the three major revolutionary movements. Of these, 26 have the honor of joining the Chinese Communist Party, 225 have been admitted into the Communist Youth League and 110 selected as members of leading groups at various levels. Settling in various production teams, this group of educated youths have become a vigorous force in grasping revolution and promoting production locally.

The CCP Ich'eng Hsien Committee is not content with the results achieved. It holds that these educated youths who came to settle in the countryside have got used to rural life, learned to do farm jobs and raised their consciousness, but re-education for them is by no means "near completion." Numerous facts show that class struggle in society would invariably be reflected among the educated youths and that the road of their growth is not at all plain sailing and effort must be made to go on grasping tightly the re-education for educated youths. For this reason, the committee has made proper arrangements for strengthening re-education of the rusticated educated youths and attached prime importance to their education in ideology and political line. Besides guiding the educated youths to read and study conscientiously in relation to the realities of the three major revolutionary movements, it pays attention to holding study classes of different types and calling informal meetings in the light of the specific conditions of the educated youths and giving them living and concrete education in ideology and political line in connection with the actual problems.

Some educated youths are selected by the masses to serve as cadres. The hsien committee organizes them to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to criticize squarely such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as the "theory of reading in order to seek an official post," peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, making them understand that when they are posted as cadres, their duties will change and their revolutionary load

will also become heavier, so that they should all the more act honestly and respectfully as pupils of the masses and preserve and carry on the style of remaining modest and prudent.

Re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, Yang Hui-chin, an educated youth who came to Nanwei brigade, Peikan commune, made very fast progress. She was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and selected secretary of the Party branch of this brigade and an alternative member of the local administrative district committee. After being posted as a cadre, she, with the help of the Party organization and in line with the five requirements Chairman Mao had formulated for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, imposed more exacting demands on herself, persevered in conscientiously reading works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, paid attention to maintaining close ties with the masses and continued to receive re-education modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants. During the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," she led the commune members to cut across hillslopes, fill gullies, build canals and tunnels through rocks, conducting water from a stream 5 li away. A tremendous change took place in this village "which was criss-crossed by streams and where water was scarce and the per-mow output of grain did not exceed 200 catties" in the past.

To teach the rusticated educated youths to settle permanently in the countryside and follow perseveringly the road of integrating themselves with workers and peasants has always been the important content of the education in ideology and political line conducted by the CCP Ich'eng Hsien Committee for the rusticated educated youths. The hsien committee members constantly organizes the educated youths to study Chairman Mao's works, such as "Orientation of the Youth Movement," and to criticize the reactionary fallacies, such as the "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. It also organizes the poor and lower-middle peasants to tell the educated youths class sufferings and national hatred and to educate them and raise their consciousness by telling them the past sufferings and the present happiness. With regard to the "sons and daughters that can be educated" [sons and daughters of those who have committed crimes or mistakes] among the rusticated educated youths, the hsien committee on the one hand vigorously propagandizes the Party's proletarian policy of "paying attention to one's family origin but not taking the family origin as the only factor and attaching importance to one's political behavior" and taught the basic-level cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants to handle them correctly, to show them warmhearted concern and to help them make progress and also to help them actively in changing their world outlook.

An educated youth who came to settle in Peichang brigade, Lunghua commune, came of an exploiting class family. After coming to the countryside, he was shown warmhearted concern by the Party organization and the poor and lower-middle peasants. All gave him patient help politically and showed him warmhearted concern in everyday life, and he also learned modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants and paid attention to

changing his own world outlook. He showed perseverance in the struggle against the enemy and dashed to do the dirty and heavy jobs in production. He was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Educated and helped by the Party organization and the poor and lower-middle peasants, many of the "sons and daughters who can be educated" who have come to settle in this hsien have firmly embarked on the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and made marked progress. Among them, eight have joined the Communist Youth League and six have been admitted into the leading groups of brigades and production teams. (Based on NCNA dispatch)

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TRAINING OF NEW CADRES

Earnestly Train New Cadres and Create New Successors to the Revolutionary Cause

- The Party committee of T'ientung hsien holds a study class for different groups over different periods and associates new cadres' ideological reality with work practice in organizing them for conscientious reading and study and giving them education in the Party's basic line, to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle continuously.

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 16, 1972)

(NCNA Dispatch from Nanning, July 15, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cultivate and create millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause," the Party committee of T'ientung hsien of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region closely associates practice with the strengthening of cultivation and education of new cadres in a continuous effort to help them raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and raise their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

After the founding of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of T'ientung hsien, in line with the needs of the changing revolutionary situation, a new force that was tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution was chosen for leadership at various levels. To strengthen the cultivation and education of new cadres, from last year, this hsien has held a study class for 11 terms for new cadres at and above the brigade level throughout the hsien in separate groups over different periods.

In the study class, the hsien Party committee took the organizing of new cadres for conscientious reading and study and mastery of Marxism as an important part of the cultivation and educational program for new cadres. In the light of the ideological realities and work practice of new cadres, the hsien Party committee organized them to conscientiously read and study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. The history of two-line struggle in the Party was associated with the conduct of a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. The aim was to make them distinguish between what was the materialist theory of reflection and what was idealist transcendentalism between what was Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policy and what was the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policy of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i-type, so as to continuously raise their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

P'eng Po-hsiang, member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, is a new cadre. The hsien Party committee put him in charge of the agricultural, afforestation and irrigation work of the whole hsien. At first, he was annoyed at the loose ends of the work, and felt keenly the great pressure of work and his own low work capacity. He developed a tendency to shrink from difficulties. Through study, he came to realize that one was not born with the ability to work. It gradually increases with work practice.

To overcome difficulties appearing continuously in work and acquire initiative in work, we must doggedly adhere to the viewpoint of practice first, make penetrating investigations and studies and continuously purge the idealist spirit. Thereafter, he studied more assiduously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and was courageous in practice and in shouldering the heavy revolutionary burdens. In March this year, the hsien Party committee decided to hurry with the repairing of the Naho and Hsiniu reservoirs in the hsien before the onset of summer floods. The Project Command Headquarters demanded the hauling in 20 days of 280 tons of cement and 1,300 cubic meters of river sand to the irrigation worksite. The time schedule was tight and the job tough. Difficulties also arose for lack of transportation.

Under such a situation, P'eng Po-hsiang acting in compliance with Chairman Mao's various teachings including "all practical workers must make investigations at the lower levels" went deep into the midst of the reservoir worksite. Thanks to clues provided by the masses and the results of on-the-spot surveying, he found the existence of river sand hard by. The original plan for the job called for 10 motor cars and 20 days' work. It was completed in 10 days' time with only two cars put into use. Thereafter, he made continuous investigations and studies. His work was made more compatible with objective realities.

In the cultivation of new cadres, the Party committee of T'ientung hsien pays great attention to education in the Party's basic line for their benefit. The aim is to help them acquire a deeper understanding of the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle and raise their consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The hsien Party committee constantly invited the old workers and old poor peasants with bitter memories of the old society and burning hatred against it to regale them with family histories and village histories. They were also organized to head for factories and villages in separate groups over different periods to make social investigations to raise their own class consciousness and acquire a deeper understanding of the Party's basic line.

After Deputy Secretary Tseng Jih-kuang of the Party committee of Hsiangchou Commune was promoted to a leadership post at the commune level, the hsien Party let him act concurrently as secretary of the Party branch of Hsiangchou Brigade, in order to put him in constant contact with the reality of class struggle. For a time, due to an inadequate understanding of the complicated nature of class struggle, he relaxed class struggle in the ideological area. Through relating "stories," throwing parties and making gifts in enticing and corrupting youths, a handful of class enemies in the village brought about such bad phenomena as found among a part of youths including non-observance of labor discipline, indulgence in eating, fashion-consciousness, etc. A member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee making investigations and studies in the brigade brought to light this situation. In light of the reality of this brigade, he joined Tseng Jih-kuang in studying a series of teachings from Chairman Mao on classes and class struggle. Tseng Jih-kuang was helped to learn how to apply Marxist-Leninist standpoints, viewpoints and methods in observing and analysing problems. He was made to further understand the protracted and

complicated nature of class struggle. Thereafter, in light of the class-struggle conditions of the brigade, Tseng Jih-kuang along with the brigade cadres conducted penetrating education in the Party's basic line and aroused the masses to criticize vigorously the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. An effective blow was dealt to the sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies. Further play was given to the socialist activism of the broad masses. A bumper harvest in both grain and sugar canes was achieved in 1971.

In conducting line education for new cadres, the Party committee of T'ientung hsien made a point of giving them policy education and helping them to strengthen their idea of policy and raise continuously consciousness of execution of policy. The hsien Party committee held in time a policy education class. New cadres were organized to associate in policy execution with the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and the study of the Party's various rural economic policies. Through study, everyone came to realize that the Party's policy represented the fundamental interests of the masses and reflected their aspirations and demands. It was formulated on the basis of the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. It was a concrete manifestation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by carrying out properly the Party's various policies can we insure the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. That swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type interfere with and sabotage the Party's policy from the "Left" or the Right is prompted by a vain attempt to wreck and alter the Party's line to achieve their vicious goal of a capitalist comeback. With awareness heightened, large numbers of new cadres take the initiative to go deep among the masses to check up on the conditions of firm implementation of policy. A boost was given to the development of revolution and production.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Take note that they do not deviate from the masses and from production in doing their work," the Party committee of T'ientung hsien constantly taught new cadres to maintain the fine tradition of not getting detached from reality, from labor and from the masses. Over 80 percent of the new cadres of the whole hsien constantly fought on the forefront of the three major revolutionary campaigns.

After being elected an alternate member of the hsien Party committee, secretary Huang Kuo-chin of the Party branch of Paipi Brigade of Szulin Commune, despite a greater pressure of work accompanied by a greater number of meetings, handled correctly the relations between labor and office work and never missed an opportunity to do collective productive labor. He did his job with flying colors. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised him as a good leader in persistence in the practice of "three non-detachments."

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OUTSTANDING PRODUCTION BRIGADES

East China Party Branch Leads People in Changing Nature

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 16, 1972)

in an area constantly attacked by natural disasters, the tafei production brigade in lienshui county of east china's kiangsu province has since 1968 surpassed the 3.8-ton target for grain yield per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. it got six tons per hectare last year and this year brought in a summer harvest 20 per cent higher than last year's. these achievements illustrate the efforts of the brigade party branch which persisted in chairman mao's revolutionary line and gave effective leadership to the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the brigade is on an abandoned yellow river course and has over 400 households of 1,900 people. seventynine per cent of the 157 hectares of arable land was sandy and alkali soil, broken up by useless ditches and ponds. a heavy rain would flood the area. grain yield used to be less than 1.5 tons per hectare.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brigade members and cadres raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and fostered the concept of farming for the revolution. they made up their mind to control waterlogging and improve alkali and sandy land. the brigade party branch led the people in studying chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." it summed up the good experience of one of its production teams.

the team had since 1964 persisted in learning from tachai and educating the peasants in mao tsetung thought. in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the team members ploughed deep and covered the sandy and alkali layer with good soil. they harvested 4.5 tons per hectare in 1966. the brigade party branch concluded that the success of the production team was due to the efforts of its leading body in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. with this good example to follow, the party branch and the people were confident they could change nature.

of the various natural adversities, waterlogging was the most serious. the brigade party branch led a group in the summer of 1967 in investigating this problem. it worked in rainstorms and drew up a plan in half a month. the plan was then improved by the suggestions of the people. the plan centred on waterlogging and included soil improvement.

the brigade began the work on 53 hectares in 1967. this ground was one metre lower than the surrounding area and had grown no crops for a long period. they first dug a 2.5 kilometre central drainage ditch.

it was bitter cold winter and the soil was frozen. they set fires to loosen the frozen soil. in two years of hard work, they dug 7 ditches, a pond and filled in 98 useless ditches and ponds. they raised the land an average of 0.8 metres. they did 420,000 cubic metres of earthwork in all. they first planted rice in 1970 and output was 4.275 tons per hectare.

after the work, the party branch led the masses in transforming another area of 40 hectares. in the past few years, the brigade has not taken any money or materials from the state. relying on itself and local materials, the brigade built water control projects. there have been good harvests starting in 1968. in carrying out chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the brigade concentrated on grain production while diversifying the economy in line with local conditions. the brigade now has 65,000 fish and 400,000 trees, averaging 200 trees per capita. the brigade averages one pig per capita. they plant cotton, peanuts and other industrial crops in a planned way. the growth and consolidation of the collective economy enabled the brigade to buy 23 tractors, threshers, pumps and crushers.

East China Production Brigade Works Hard to Make Progress

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 17, 1972)

the chihu production brigade in huai in county of east china's kiangsu province has since 1966 achieved a grain yield of 3.75 tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. yield per hectare rose to 6.5 tons in 1971.

the brigade party branch has firmly carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and led the masses in learning from the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

crisscrossed by waterways, the low-lying land of the brigade used to be subject to waterlogging before liberation. many poor peasants had to flee famine and go begging and some of them died of starvation.

it was only after liberation when the poor and lower-middle peasants were emancipated from cruel exploitation by the landlords that they were able to wage a struggle to overcome waterlogging. the peasants redoubled their efforts in 1958, when they set up the people's commune. but because of interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, some cadres held that dealing with waterlogging was beyond the capacity of the brigade and it had to be done by the state. grain output remained low for a long time.

chairman mao in 1964 issued the call to learn from tachai. the people of the chihu production brigade were inspired by the achievements of the tachai people who, led by their party branch and relying on their collective economy, had turned a poverty-stricken mountain village into a new socialist one. members of the chihu brigade party branch committee studied chairman mao's teaching "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." they made a serious analysis of what caused the backwardness in the area and criticized the erroneous viewpoint "the poor soil of chihu cannot be changed and hence its backwardness." after contrasting the soil of chihu with that of tachai, they concluded that the former was not so poor. if the low-lying land was to be planted with water-resistant crops, the excessive water could be made to serve the people and the "poor" soil could be turned into good and high-yielding fields. then they mobilized the brigade members for week-long discussions on how to transform the area.

a survey team composed of cadres, veteran peasants and technicians made a study of the brigade's terrain, streams, rainfall, soil, crops and output and the farming system. the opinions of the people were solicited. on the basis of the findings, a plan was mapped out to switch to rice growing.

there existed a struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines in carrying out the plan. the plan covered the excavation of ten big and 41 smaller canals and the construction of 271 bridges and culverts. it required a large amount of manpower, 250 cement pipes and 70,000 bricks. someone who had wormed his way into the brigade leading body suggested putting off the construction project. he said: "let the state end the backwardness in chihu." this was an echo of the revisionist trash of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

the brigade's party members and poor and lower-middle peasants, however, bore in mind chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. they said: "the people of tachai transformed the gullies and hills with their own hands. we can certainly transform chihu the same way." they criticized the passive notion of relying on state funds and putting off the project. this increased their determination to change the area by their own efforts.

construction of the water conservancy projects started in the winter of 1964. the brigade members dug a drainage canal 2.5 kilometres long, five metres wide and 1.7 metres deep in just a week. after working hard three winters and three springs, they completed the irrigation system required, involving 510,000 cubic metres of earth work.

collective wisdom was pooled in building bridges and culverts and this helped overcome many difficulties. when cement pipes were lacking, the people made wooden ones; when there were no bricks, they set up kilns themselves. all strove to complete the projects as soon as possible.

later the brigade members started levelling land. they put 36 streams, ditches and ponds in order and turned some 30 hectares of wasteland into two-crop farmland.

the brigade party branch organized the masses to learn how to plant rice. scientific groups were set up at brigade and team levels.

production team no. 13 deep-ploughed the land and applied more green manure so as to improve the crusty lime soil. the brigade party branch popularized the experience promptly. the mass efforts turned much poor land into fertile fields. peasants of the no. 5 team broke with conservative ideas that late rice could not be grown there because of the short frost-free period and low temperature and successfully grew two hectares of double-crop rice. grain yield was some nine tons per hectare.

the party branch has given full play to the initiative of the masses and made progress in farming techniques. much improvement has been made over several years in popularizing green manure, cultivating good strains and carrying out new methods of nursing rice seedlings. the brigade's total grain output has increased steadily in the past seven years.

INDUSTRY

China's Biggest Ball Bearing Plant Helps Expand Local Industry

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 16, 1972)

the loyang ball bearing plant in central china's honan province, while increasing production year by year, has helped build 11 small ball bearing factories, equipped twenty more and trained over 300 skilled workers for them.

these factories are scattered in rice and cotton growing areas and produce nearly enough ball-bearings for the small motors, carts and processing machines used in these areas.

the loyang plant, one of china's biggest, went into operation in 1958. production has since expanded thanks to the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. annual output more than double the original designed capacity and varieties increased six fold. but this was still a long way from meeting growing needs of industry and agriculture.

the workers in 1969 studied chairman mao's teachings "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". they introduced technical innovations to raise productivity and outstrip state production plans, and at the same time sent teams to make investigations in different parts of the province. under the unified leadership of the provincial revolutionary committee, they started designing and building small factories for nearby counties.

a team of veteran workers and technicians went to the hsinyang region which had a very weak industrial foundation. the workers repaired and renovated scores of dilapidated machines and in six months completed a factory with an annual production of 200,000 sets of ball bearings.

another team was assigned to transform a small farm machinery repair shop into a factory that could produce 20,000 sets of bearings a month. pooling their wisdom and strength, the team and the local workers self-reliantly designed and made a centreless grinder, an internal and external grinding machine and a dozen other pieces of equipment. the task was accomplished with a little investment.

the loyang ball bearing plant has tried its best to help the small factories raise quantity, quality and technical level. the plant's party and revolutionary committees often send technical teams to solve problems arising in production. members of such a team joined the workers of the yichuan ball bearing factory in adjusting, repairing and re-fitting a dozen pieces of key equipment including a hydraulic lathe and a race grinding machine. as a result, the annual output rose from 90,000 to 160,000 sets. quality has improved. the hsiping ball bearing factory made an internal grinder last year. but some key problem remained to be settled and it could not be used. on learning the situation, veteran worker chen kuang-chen of the loyang ball bearing plant sacrificed his off-day and went to the county to study the matter. the problem was solved quickly. the local workers were inspired by his whole-hearted service.

in supporting small factories, workers of the loyang ball bearing plant seriously learn from their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and running factories with diligence and frugality. this helps promote the plant's movement to raise production and practise economy and make technical innovations. they have paid attention to the use of scrap and waste and save more than 8,000 tons of rolled steel in the past two years. the plant's output in 1970 was 44 per cent more than the previous peak and output last year was 17 per cent higher than in 1970. output in the first five months this year was above that in the corresponding 1971 period. quality also improved.

ORCHARDS

Dry Yellow River Course Turned into Orchard

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 16, 1972)

more than 400 hectares of a yellow river course altered a century ago, with a sand layer three metres deep, southeast of hsuchou city in kiangsu province, have been turned into a huge orchard.

it is protected against sandstorms and the pounding of water in the rainy season by a tall shelter belt and a dyke.

a large power pumping station irrigates most of the orchard and two large underground pipe lines drain water in case of waterlogging. the orchard provides high stable yield in any kind of weather. fruit output in 1971 was 2,000 tons. this is a result of twenty years of hard and self-reliant efforts by the orchard staff.

work began in 1952. the cadres and workers had only a few pairs of baskets and hoes to begin with. the sand dunes, some like small hills stretching one or two kilometres, added to the difficulties. with support and assistance from departments concerned and neighbouring peasants, the people levelled the sand dunes and planted 12,000 apple saplings the first year in good time and began the shelter belt. but 8,000 of the apple saplings died the following spring.

the setback did not discourage them. several thousand apple trees had survived and proved that it was possible to plant apple trees in the sandy waste, they said. they concentrated on learning the lessons of their failure, examining the dead trees one by one to find out the reasons. by 1954, the survival rate reached 96.7 per cent.

this was but the beginning. the healthy growth of the saplings called for more hard work. that spring, the apple trees were attacked by may beetles. the harmful insects were inactive by day. and when they came out after nightfall the workers dealt with them. there was a dry spell that summer. the workers carried water from a kilometre away and brought back clay from afar to protect the roots of the watered saplings. a rainy autumn caused waterlogging and there was an intensive battle to dig ditches to drain off the water. persistent struggles against wind, sand, insect pests, drought and waterlogging, combined with good field management and soil improvement, brought good harvests. the earliest planted apple trees began to bear fruit in 1956 and the yield was 2.35 tons in 1957.

this opened the way to transform the 32 counties lying in an area in the provinces of kiangsu, shantung, honan and anhwei, and several hundred thousand hectares of sandy wasteland around. the hsuchou orchard supplied the saplings. it invented a new nursing and grafting method and shortened the period of transplanting from

three years to one year. it sent out a big quantity of saplings in 1959. the orchard quickly expanded from 12,000 trees to five times that number.

the orchard was commended in 1959 at a national meeting on fruit trees held in hsuchou by the chinese academy of agricultural sciences. new targets for orchards across the country were set to cultivate fruit-trees that yield fruit in three years and give a good harvest within five. the party organization of hsuchou orchard set up a scientific experimental group composed of cadres, workers and technicians to work out the ways. it experimented on 10,000 apple trees and devised measures to nurse and prune saplings in line with the local climate and soil. the new target was met by the orchard in 1963 when it got a good harvest of 500 tons. harvests have been better since 1965 thanks to constant improvements in cultivation and management.

in the last few years the orchard has set up fruit-processing factories, added mechanized or semi-mechanized farm tools such as tractors and powered sprayers as well as transport facilities. two electric pump stations are under construction. it now has more than 1,000 workers and staff members as against a dozen at the beginning.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Public Health and Friendship Delegation Arrives in Algiers

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 16, 1972)

a six-member chinese public health and friendship delegation led by chu chao arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to algeria at the invitation of the algerian ministry of public health.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by nemiche djelloul, secretary-general of the ministry of public health of algeria, madahi islam, director of the social activities department of the ministry, and others.

lin chung, chinese ambassador to algeria, and sun en-kuo, head of the chinese medical team working in algeria, were also present.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Prime Minister Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini Arrives in Peking At Head of Government Delegation of Yemen Arab Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1972)

the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen headed by mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, arrived in peking this afternoon by special plane. the delegation is on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. it received an enthusiastic welcome from the people of the chinese capital.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned.

also present was general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at peking airport, which flew the national flags of the arab republic of yemen

and the people's republic of china. after the ceremony, prime minister aini and the other distinguished guests drove to the guest house in the company of premier chou en-lai and others. the guests were given a rousing welcome at tienanmen square by people lining the route.

also present at the airport were abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, and diplomatic envoys of various countries.

Government Delegation of Yemen Arab Republic Headed by Prime Minister Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini Warmly Welcomed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1972)

the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen headed by mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, was given a warm welcome by tens of thousands of peking people lining the streets upon its arrival here by special plane this afternoon. the delegation is on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the delegation include: colonel mohamed al eriani, deputy supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces; abdul jabar al mujahid, minister of agriculture; mohamed ghaid aghbari, minister of health; brigadier mujahed abou shawareb, governor of hajja province; abdul aziz abdumal ghani, governor of the central bank; dr. abdul karim al eriani, head of the central planning board; saleh mohamed abas, secretary general for the council of ministers; ghalib ali gamil, under secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; abdul wahabu mahamoud, under secretary of the ministry of economy; ali abu al rejal, under secretary of the ministry of public works; and colonel abdullah sabra, director of the prime minister's office of military affairs.

warmly welcoming the guests at the airport were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li nsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng, and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui.

present was general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

peking today was full of warm expressions of friendship between the peoples of china and the arab republic of yemen. coloured flags fluttered over tienanmen square and the main thoroughfare running across it. streamers trailing from tall buildings read: "warm welcome to prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini exclamation" "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and the arab republic of yemen exclamation" "firmly support the palestinian people and the other arab peoples in their just struggle against aggression by israeli zionism exclamation" "firmly support the three indochinese peoples

in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

peking airport flew the national flags of china and the arab republic of yemen. at 4 p.m., prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini alighted from the plane amid the beating of drums and gongs. premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and foreign minister chi peng-fei went over and warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of the arab republic of yemen and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army and militiamen. when the prime minister walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, people waved flowers and multi-coloured streamers and sang and danced to express a warm welcome to the distinguisned guests.

then prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini drove to the guest house in the company of premier chou en-lai. as the motorcade reached tienanmen square in the heart of the city, thousands of people on the reviewing stands held red and yellow flowers and formed huge characters meaning "welcome". colourful bouquets and streamers waved, cheers rose over the sound of drums and cymbals. thousands upon thousands of professional and amateur artists danced merrily. all this demonstrated the friendly feelings of the chinese people for the brotherly people of the arab republic of yemen.

riding in an open car, prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini joyfully waved to the cheering crowds that lined the streets.

present at the airport were hsieh fu-min, cai feng and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chen mu-hua, chen chien, feng yung-shun, chen hua-tang, yang li-kung, chen jen-hung, hsieh pei-yi, mao hung-hsiang, pan yu-hung, chiao pei-hsin, ting kuo-yu, yang chi, ma jen-hui, chang tzu-liang, lu kuei, wang hsiao-yi, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, chou chueh and kao chien-chung; and tan tung, leading member of the islamic association of china.

also present were abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy of the arab republic of yemen in peking; hussein mohammed al dafai, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to the soviet union who is now in peking; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry who had made a special trip to karachi to meet the delegation, accompanied the guests to peking.

Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Hold Talks with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon held talks with mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the side of the arab republic of yemen were: members of the government delegation colonel mohamed al eriani, deputy supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces; abdul jabar al mujahid, minister of agriculture; mohamed ghaid al aghbari, minister of health; brigadier mujahed abou shawareb, governor of hajja province; abdul aziz abdu al ghani, governor of the central bank; dr. abdul karim al eriani, head of the central planning board; saleh mohamed abas, secretary general for the council of ministers; ghalib ali gamil, under secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; abdul wahabu mahamoud, under secretary of the ministry of economy; ali abu al rejal, under secretary of the ministry of public works; and colonel abdullah sabra, director of the prime minister's office of military affairs; as well as abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china.

on the chinese side were: peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned cheng fei, chou chueh, wang ming-chun, lu kuei, kao chien-chung, lin ai-li, li liu-ken, chang chen, tsang shih-hsiung, chao ching-tien and li chih-chieh.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Women's Basketball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the cuban national women's basketball team led by jose flores villa, member of the national basketball federation of cuba and president of the basketball federation of camaguey.

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez and his wife attended.

present at the banquet were leading members of the host commission and other organizations concerned li meng-hua, chou chih-tung, chen ten-ho, hu hung-fan, li chen, tien chen.

pai ping and jen chao, and chinese women basketball players and coaches.

chou chih-tung, a leading member of the chinese basketball federation, and jose flores villa spoke at the banquet, both looking forward to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cuba.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Plays Friendly Match with Egyptian National Team

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jul. 14, 1972)

the visiting chinese men's basketball delegation had its first match with the egyptian national basketball team in the indoor stadium in alexandria city this evening in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the skilful performance of the basketballers of the two countries was warmly applauded by the more than one thousand spectators.

among the spectators were president of egypt's higher sports council abdel moneim wanby hussein, president of the egyptian basketball federation a. ashry, representative of the governor of alexandria and president of the alexandria sports council abdel latef and other officials of alexandria governorate.

present on the occasion were charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cairo yin teh-hsin and consul of the chinese consulate-general in alexandria pi wu-chen.

before the match, the chinese and egyptian players exchanged team pennants and souvenirs.

after the match, president ashry gave a dinner in honour of all members of the chinese men's basketball delegation.

abdel moneim wanby hussein, a. ashry and chi ming-tao, head of the chinese delegation, spoke at the dinner. they unanimously praised the growing friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Iraqi Embassy in Peking Gives Reception to Mark Iraqi National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1972)

aref m. ali karim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in peking, gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the national day of the republic of iraq.

among the guests at the reception were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned, including sun hsiao-feng, hsia chih-hsu, liu shao-wen, wang yu-ching and ting hsueh-sung.

present were yousuf k. al-mikhlid, vice-speaker of the national assembly of kuwait who is now visiting peking; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

karim and chi peng-fei spoke at the reception.

in his speech, charge d'affaires a.i. karim related the achievements iraq had made in various fields after the revolution. with respect to the foreign policy of iraq, he said: "the point of departure of the foreign policy of the revolutionary government is to support the world's liberation movement and the anti-imperialist as well as anti-colonial struggles of the countries and peoples that have already won their liberation." "iraq holds that armed struggle and the people's war of liberation are the sole means for recovering all the rights of the arab palestinian people. all formulas put forward over the conference table for a political settlement could not but be the capitulationist formulas designed to sacrifice the palestinian people's rights to their land and destiny."

he stated: "the revolutionary government supports the friendly chinese people in their struggle for restoring the occupied territory taiwan and to get the u.s. imperialist troops to withdraw from taiwan; it supports the vietnamese people in their valiant struggle against the u.s. aggressors; it supports the just struggle of the lao patriotic front; it supports the cambodian people in their lawful struggle for re-instituting the national political power and for eradicating the puppet regime. iraq also supports the african people in their struggle for eliminating racism and the imperialist domination."

karim said: "we iraqi people and the entire arab people are grateful to the people's republic of china for her resolute support to the just and legitimate cause of the arab nation and, in particular, to her stand on the palestinian cause. it is with a sense of admiration and appreciation that we are watching the great achievements scored by the chinese people under the guidance of their leader chairman mao tsetung."

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "in recent years the iraqi government and people, under the leadership of president ahmed hassan al-bakr, have made unremitting efforts and achieved many successes in safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence and building their own country. iraq supports the palestinian and other arab peoples in opposing the aggression committed by israel with the help of imperialism and supports the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese government and people express their appreciation of iraq's just position in international affairs."

he continued: "today, we are glad to see that people throughout the world are daily awakening. an increasing number of small and medium-sized countries are fighting in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and against aggression, subversion, control or interference by the superpowers. in the middle east, the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the aggression committed by israeli zionism with the connivance and support of imperialism is developing in depth. although the israeli aggressors are for the moment strutting arrogantly, although the struggle will be long and complicated, and the palestinian and other arab peoples will encounter difficulties of one kind or another on their road of advance, we are firmly convinced that, by upholding unity, persisting in struggle and heightening their vigilance against the disruptive schemes of the enemy, the palestinian and other arab peoples will surely be able to surmount all difficulties and win final victory in their struggle, with the sympathy and support of all the peoples of the world."

chi peng-fei praised the profound anti-imperialist militant friendship between the chinese and iraqi peoples and wished that this friendship would grow daily.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chairman of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (Left) Attends Performance of Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 15, 1972)

comrade masayoshi fukuda, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of japan (left), saw the performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" given by the shanghai dance drama troupe of china at the nissei theatre here today. this was the second performance by the troupe since its arrival here.

chairman fukuda was accompanied by sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

during the interval, chairman fukuda had a cordial and friendly talk with sun ping-hua.

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Kozo Sasaki

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met with kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japanese socialist party and member of the house of representatives; toshiaki matsuzawa, member of the house of representatives; washichi inose, general secretary of the chofu branch, metropolitan tokyo, of the japanese socialist party; and tadasu kikuchi, secretary of the socialism research institute of japan.

chou en-lai and liao cheng-chih had photographs taken with all the japanese friends and then had a friendly talk with kozo sasaki and toshiaki matsuzawa.

present at the meeting and the talk were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, chin su-cheng, chou pin, wang hsiao-hsien, shan ta-chi and chao chun-sheng.

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1972)

the volleyball federation of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the japanese men's and women's volleyball delegation led by yutaka maeda, vice-chairman of the japanese volleyball association.

present at the banquet were leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese volleyball federation and other organizations concerned chao cheng-hung, sung chung, chang chih-huai, liu feng, li fu-teh, lu ting, chao hsi-wu and wang chih-chiang.

chang chih-huai, a leading member of the chinese volleyball federation, spoke first. he expressed a warm welcome to the visiting japanese friends. he said: the peoples of china and japan want to be friends generation after generation; this is a popular wish and the tide of events. coming to china for a visit, the japanese volleyball delegation has brought the profound friendship of the japanese people for the chinese people and will provide a good opportunity for us to learn. we believe your visit will help promote the friendship and unity of the peoples and sportsmen of china and japan.

yutaka maeda, leader of the japanese delegation, said: japanese volleyball delegations have visited china on five occasions and chinese volleyball delegations have visited japan on two occasions. our aim is to foster growing friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples.

he expressed the hope that japan and china would increase exchanges in the field of sports in order to further develop the friendship between the two peoples.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship / and unity of the chinese and japanese peoples.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Charge d'Affaires A.I. Qasim Omar Al-Yagout Gives Banquet for Visiting Kuwait National Assembly Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1972)

qasim omar al-yagout, charge d'affaires a.i. of the kuwait embassy in peking, gave a banquet here today in honour of the visiting kuwait national assembly delegation.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended.

present were yousuf k. al-mikhlid, vice-speaker of the kuwait national assembly, and his wife, and all members of the delegation of the kuwait national assembly he is leading.

the banquet took place in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the national flags of china and kuwait hung side by side and there was a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity of the chinese and kuwait peoples. the band played gay music to welcome the guests as premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo, vice-speaker yousuf k. al-mikhlid and charge d'affaires a.i. qasim omar al-yagout entered the banquet hall. hosts and guests talked cordially and repeatedly toasted to the growing friendship between the chinese and kuwait peoples and to new victories of the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against israeli zionist aggression.

present at the banquet were: hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, lin chiao-chih, hu yu-chih and chuang hsi-chuan, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister; and leading members of chinese departments liu yu-fa, tsai tsung-hsi, yu li-chun, wang lei, chen wen-chun, wang hai-ting, wang chen, wen yeh-chan, chu chuan-hsien and wang chuan-pin; and tan tung, a leading member of the islamic association of china.

present were diplomatic envoys to china of arab countries, the democratic people's republic of korea and the u.s.s.r.

Kuwait National Assembly Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1972)

yousuf k. al-mikhlid, vice-speaker of the national assembly of kuwait, and his wife, and the delegation of the kuwait national assembly he is leading left here for shanghai by special plane this morning. they are accompanied on the trip by pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, and his wife yu li-chun; and hsieh fu-min, hu yu-chih and chuang hsi-chuan, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and tan tung, leading member of the islamic association of china.

present were qasim omar al-yagout, charge d'affaires a.i. of the kuwait embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys to china of arab countries and the democratic people's republic of korea.

during their stay in peking, yousuf k. al-mikhlid, his wife and other distinguished guests from kuwait visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill and the peking general petro-chemical works, made an excursion to the great wall and toured other places of historical interest. they attended an acrobatic show. wherever the distinguished kuwait guests went they were accorded a warm welcome by the masses.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Government Delegation of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Continues Tour of Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 16, 1972)

abdul fattah ismail, member of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, and the other distinguished guests on the government delegation he is leading visited the "august 1" people's commune on the outskirts of shenyang this morning.

abdul fattah ismail and the other distinguished guests arrived in the commune at ten a.m. in the company of chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, yang chun-fu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee. commune members beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to warmly welcome the distinguished guests from the people's democratic republic of yemen.

a leading member of the commune briefed the distinguished guests on the commune's progress in revolution and production. the guests then inspected rice paddies, a pumping irrigation project, a tractor station, a clinic, a middle school and a shop, and visited a commune member's home. delegation leader ismail congratulated the commune members on their achievements and wished them even greater successes.

in the evening, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee arranged a theatrical performance in honour of the distinguished guests. the guests attended in the company of chen hsi-lien, ho ying and tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army. at the end of the performance, ismail and other guests went on stage in the company of chen hsi-lien, ho ying and tseng shao-shan and shook hands with the performers to congratulate them on their success, and presented them with a basket of flowers.

PDRY Government Delegation Concludes Visits to China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 17, 1972)

the government delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen led by abdul fattah ismail, member of the presidential council, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, wound up a visit to china and left here by special plane this morning on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the distinguished guests who left for pyongyang on the plane include abdul aziz abdul wahli, minister of state for the affairs of the council of ministers and alternate member of the n.f. political bureau; ali salem al-a'war, member of the n.f. central committee responsible for foreign relations; major ahmed saleh hajeb, military adviser to the premier; abdulla hasson al-alem, director of the economic department of the foreign ministry; and members of the entourage.

among those present at the airport to give the distinguished guests a warm send-off were chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army; yang chun-fu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee.

also present were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; and abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of yemen in peking.

the national flags of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen fluttered over shenyang airport today. with friendly feeling for the people of the people's democratic republic of yemen, 2,000 people gathered at the airport to give the distinguished guests a warm send-off. when abdul fattah ismail and the other distinguished guests arrived at the airport, the crowds sang and danced, beating drums and gongs. they cheered; "a warm send-off for the distinguished guests from the people's democratic republic of yemen exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen exclamation" before mounting the plane, abdul fattah ismail cordially shook hands with chen hsi-lien, tseng shao-shan and ho ying, and waved good-bye to the well-wishers.

CHINA AND US

American Computer Scientists Arrive in Peking

(HCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1972)

an 11-member group of american computer scientists and their wives arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. they include severo ornstein, thomas cheatham, wesley clark, anatol holt, alan perlis and herbert simon.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the bureau and other organizations, including yang kung-su, pang chan, chao ju-chang, pan chun and kao ling.

before they flew in peking, the american guests had visited kwangchow and shanghai.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Strengthen in a Practical Way the Ideological Development of the Leading Squad of Hsien Party Committee in Line with the Three Fundamental Principles Put Forward by Chairman Mao

- This is done by the Party committee of Yüehyang district, Hunan Province, while conducting ideological and political line education

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, July 15, 1972) In conducting ideological and political line education, the Party committee of Yüehyang district, Hunan Province, have conscientiously studied the three fundamental principles, "Promote Marxism and not revisionism; seek unity and not disunity; be straightforward and do not intrigue and conspire," put forward by Chairman Mao. Ideological development of the leading squad of the hsien Party committee is strengthened in a practical way. Further play is given to the Party's leading role. Firm implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy is insured.

In unfolding line education, the Party committee of Yüehyang district stressed the study one by one of the three fundamental principles put forward by Chairman Mao. Leading members of the district and hsien Party committees were called upon to act as models in the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, models of unity and models in the making of criticism and self-criticism.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party committees at various levels newly established in this district developed a new style, new ideas, and new features. But under the new situation, a small number

of comrades got weighted down with new ideological burdens. For instance, after scoring a little success in work, some individual cadres would show lack of prudence in talk and in work performance. Some old cadres worked on the sheer strength of "past experience." Some new cadres neglected to learn from the old cadres.

The Party district committee held that these non-proletarian ideas were a manifestation of idealism and metaphysics,and that if we did not conscientiously study the Marxist theory and did not overcome the manifestation of idealism and metaphysics in time, we could not possibly carry out correctly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

To strengthen the ideological development of the leading squad, the Party district committee first helped the leading members of the hsien Party committee through holding a study class to conscientiously study the relevant parts of such Marxist-Leninist works as the "Communist Manifesto," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "Anti-Dühring" and study Chairman Mao's works including "On Contradiction," "On Practice," "Study and the Situation," etc.

In the study, everyone made it a special object to understand theoretically the essence of the two-line struggle within the Party and learn how to apply the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method in observing and handling problems, fostering the viewpoint of practice first and conscientiously transforming one's world outlook. Some leading members of the Party committee of Hsiangyang hsien were content that they had "worked for long periods of time in the hsien and had perfect knowledge of the conditions in the hsien." They developed a feeling of arrogance and self-complacency. They paid no attention to investigation and study and tended to be perfunctory in their work.

In the study, they reviewed the lesson of what our Party suffered in history due to arrogance demonstrated on several occasions. They vigorously criticized the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Everyone said that arrogance and self-complacency arising out of blindness was a reflection of idealism and metaphysics and that with a feeling of arrogance, we were liable to replace policy with "what was taken for granted" and think of ourselves as being right and irreproachable. In action, we were as liable to waver in work style and shrink from deep involvement in reality. We would thus end up wavering between "Left" and the Right where the line was concerned, and making mistakes in the process.

Through study and the fighting of self-interest and criticism of revisionism, everyone raised his awareness. The nine members of the standing committee of the Party hsien committee went separately deeply into the lower levels to conduct penetrating line education and seek the firm implementation of the Party's economic policy, the summing-up and popularization of advanced experience among the masses and the application of typical examples as a guide to work, in order to bring about a spectacular hsien-wide campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In conducting line education, the Party committee of Yüehyang district constantly checks up on the conditions about the thorough implementation of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress by various hsien Party committees. They are helped to uphold doggedly the Party's democratic centralism, strengthen the Party's unity, commend the advanced and popularize good experience.

After the founding of the new Party committee of Linhsiang hsien, Sun Yü-chen, political commissar of the people's armed forces [militia] unit of Linhsiang hsien acted as the secretary of the Party hsien committee. Later, to meet work requirements, the higher-ups appointed the No. 2 man or a local cadre of another hsien as the secretary of the hsien Party committee. Sun Yü-chen was reassigned as the No. 2 man. In work, they both set themselves strict demands in line with the three fundamental principles put forward by Chairman Mao. They showed mutual respect and close unity. Sun Yü-chen was more mindful of the need of being humble and modest. He rendered energetic support to the newly appointed secretary of the Party hsien committee in his work. He was also more conscious in execution of the Party committee's resolutions. Such an exemplary act of fighting in unity displayed by them stimulated the constructive effort toward revolutionization on the part of the leading "squad" of the hsien Party committee and leading squads at various levels below. The line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress was further carried out on a firm basis. The district Party committee popularized their experience and cited their good style of unity.

In an investigation, the district Party committee found that the chief responsible comrade of the Party committee of P'ingchiang hsien had not done enough for the development of the democratic style. This interfered with the development of the activism of Party committee members. The leading comrades of the Party district committee engaged him in many a heart-to-heart talk and joined him in studying the three fundamental principles put forward by Chairman Mao and his relevant teachings on democratic centralism. Historical experience was summed up. The crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of placing themselves above the Party was vigorously criticized, as well as their sabotage of the Party's democratic centralism and the Party's unity and solidarity.

Through study and others' help, the responsible comrade of the Party committee of P'ingchiang hsien came to realize that dogged adherence to the Party's system of democratic centralism by means of "mass forums" and not "one-man forum" was an important guarantee for the strengthening of revolutionary unity. Only in this way can we give full play to the activism of a "squad."

To strengthen the Party's organizational life and unfold active ideological struggle in line with the three fundamental principles put forward by Chairman Mao is an important part of the ideological overhaul program carried out by Yüehyang district Party committee for Party organizations in conducting line education. The district Party committee stresses the need

of taking as a weapon the three fundamental principles put forward by Chairman Mao in unfolding criticism and self-criticism, in continuously overcoming erroneous thinking and erroneous tendencies and in cultivating the proletarian style of being straightforward. Thanks to active Party life, many hsien Party committees put their problems on the table and gave one another mutual help. This helps overcome evil trends in time and strengthens Party leadership.

* * *

Strive To Strengthen Initiative in Reading and Study

by

Chuang Kuo-ch'en (庄国臣),
Secretary of the Party Committee of Cultural and Educational Bureau of Hsining Municipality, Tsinghai

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 17, 1972)

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The theoretical basis that guides our thinking is Marxism-Leninism." Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is a guide to all our actions. Experience in repeated struggles within the Party shows that the line toed is dictated by the kind of theory taken as a guide. To implement consciously Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we must understand and master Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as the theoretical basis for the formulation of this correct line. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism," we have associated practical efforts with the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and the remolding of our world outlook. In ideological revolutionization, we have taken a step forward. We have gradually come to understand that to implement correctly the Party's correct line and policy, we must persevere in conscientious reading and study and in continuously raising our ideological and theoretical levels. To that end, we must strengthen our initiative in reading and study.

To Strengthen Initiative in Reading and Study, We Must Raise Awareness of the Great Significance of Study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Before the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, I started taking up books by Marx and Lenin. At that time, I had the weakness of one-sided understanding of what I read or skimming in reading. As a result, I went through several books without a deep understanding and without acquiring the knack of combining theory with practice. In line education, a review of the history of the two-line struggle within the Party in the light of actual struggle made me feel deeply that we could not do without reading books by Marx and Lenin carefully and are liable to deception without so doing. I also pondered this point in relation to the working conditions: The cultural-educational system is where intellectuals are gathered. The ideological area is where class struggle and line struggle are heated and complicated. If we do not take up books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and do not understand Marxism, we cannot see the orientation accurately and cannot see the road clearly and may end up falling behind the situation and slipping in work performance. A leader has the responsibility to apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in getting the masses armed, aroused and organized. If we ourselves refrain from studying revolutionary theory, how can we lead the masses to forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line?

When down at a selected spot of stay, I often ran into such a situation: Many comrades took me into their confidence, bringing to my attention what they thought of a matter. Everyone stated his case and made his point. Of all the views, which was compatible with Marxism-Leninism and with Mao Tse-tung's thought? Without Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide, it is very difficult for us to distinguish between right and wrong and make a correct judgment. Nor can we solve problems correctly.

Practice makes me realize deeply that high or low consciousness of reading is a yardstick to determine highor low consciousness of line struggle. Only by continuously studying books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works assidiously and continuously applying the fundamental theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in practice in analyzing and handling problems can we carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, I am determined to study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and strive to associate theoretical study with study and investigation and the summing-up of experience. I also display greater initiative in work.

To Increase Initiative in Reading and Study, We Must Continuously Increase Initiative of Line Struggle and Overcome the Idea of "Replacing Study with Practice"

In class society, all our work is dedicated to serving certain class interests. All our acts and speeches also serve the implementation of certain lines and policies. "Whether a political or ideological line is correct or not decides everything." If the line is wrong, the greater the enthusiasm displayed the more serious will be the mistake and the greater will be the loss caused to the Party's cause. "To replace study with practice" and work blindly without a grasp of revolutionary theory poses an even greater danger.

In the past, with simple class feeling, I thought that I came from a poor and lower-middle peasants' family and that it was thanks to the Party and Chairman Mao that I could be where I stood today. Therefore, I worked industriously and assiduously and pushed myself to the fullest limits of my strength uncomplainingly. I thought that so long as I feared neither hardship nor death and devoted myself to work wholeheartedly and assiduously, nothing would go wrong.

Later, I studied the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and the history of two-line struggle within the Party in association with my own work practice and came to understand that to keep one occupied with work and not with the line would not do. For instance, in thorough implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, I sometimes stressed education and transformation to the neglect of unity and employment, and, at other times, only unity and employment to the neglect of education and transformation. I committed a one-sided mistake. As a result, though a great amount of effort was spent, work remained unsatisfactory. This interfered with the development of the Party's cultural-educational cause.

Later, I joined other comrades of the Party committee in studying Lenin's writings on intellectuals, a series of directives from Chairman Mao on how to treat intellectuals correctly and the Party's policy toward intellectuals. Laying firm hold of the line as a lever, I applied the "one dividing into two" viewpoint in a concrete analysis of the ranks of intellectuals. I saw not only one side of the picture--intellectuals' fervent love for the Party and for the socialist motherland and their dedication to the socialist revolution and socialist construction after their many years of education and transformation--but also the other side, the need for serious transformation on the part of some of the people whose world outlook was still basically bourgeois and petty-bourgeois under the relatively deep influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. It was also realized that proper employment must be geared to different conditions of different persons, transformation carried out in the midst of employment, employment combined with transformation, and help rendered politically and ideologically and in livelihood. Such an approach gave optimum results.

Later, I summed up these experiences and lessons. More consciously and earnestly I studied revolutionary theory, applied the standpoints, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to work plan formulation, arrangement, inspection and work summing-up, and overcame the idea of "replacing study with practice." With correct theory as a guide, I became bold in work, courageous in practice and more efficient in work.

To Strengthen Initiative of Reading and Study, We Must Overcome Difficulties and Persevere in Study As a Regular Practice

To read and study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, we must overcome difficulties and persevere in reading as a regular practice. In the past, I made a practice of "beating a retreat" when under the pressure of work or beset with some difficulties. When I first took up books by Marx and Lenin, I found many terms and concepts new to me and the historical background vague. Study was quite a strenuous effort for me. Should I back down at the first taste of the toughness of the job or press forward defiantly? I felt that to back out of a known difficult job was to run away like a deserter and that to press forward knowing the very nature of a job was a Communist Party member's attitude toward study. "Retreat" or "advance" represented the struggle between two ways of thinking. It was a problem of attitude toward the revolution and a problem of principle. I also thought that we studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works in order to acquire the revolutionary teacher's standpoints, viewpoints and methods in observing things and handling problems and apply them in solving the problems found in the three major revolutionary campaigns. If we should devote too much energy to the play of terms and concepts and to a search for historical data, we may end up making all the efforts for nothing and the goal would remain beyond our reach.

Therefore, I made a break with the method of learning by rote. With heightened consciousness of class struggle and line struggle in mind and with

an eye to problems about the orientation and the line, I channeled my efforts into the study of standpoints, viewpoints and methods. When I did not understand something, I turned to others for advice. Where time was pressing, I squeezed time out for study. Where I was kept fully occupied with daytime work, I returned home to study after the children went to bed. In study, I strived to understand and master the fundamental viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Thus gradually I felt study not so difficult.

Because the trend toward studying theory for its own sake was overcome, the more I studied the greater my love for study and the greater my desire for study. By studying in this way, I acquired a gradual understanding of spiritual essence and thus a clear understanding of terms and concepts. Especially after more reading, I tended to ponder a string of problems in association with one another. This made for easier understanding. Thus I found the going less and less tough.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, I have seriously studied some books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. I have raised my ideological and theoretical levels and my work ability to a certain degree but I have still have a long way to go. Chairman Mao teaches, "The situation is changing ceaselessly. To bring our own thinking in line with a new situation, we must study. Even those who have acquired a relatively great understanding of Marxism and those with a relatively firm proletarian stand must also study to learn new things and study new problems." There is no end to study. Hereafter, I must more consciously and assiduously read and study to understand and master Marxism and strive to be a revolutionary cadre combining a high theoretical level with the spirit of practical work.

* * *

New Fighters on Board Speed Boat "July 16, 1966"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 16, 1972)

The speed boat "July 16, 1966" belonging to a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army is a naval craft of honor. When Chairman Mao swam in the Yangtze River at Wuhan on July 16, 1966, it was also on this speed boat that he reviewed the swimmers crossing the Yangtze. In the past six years, filled with immense joy, the commanders and fighters on board this speed boat advanced bravely along the course charted by Chairman Mao. The following is a story of the tempering and fast growth of the new fighters on board this speed boat.

Riding the Wind and Breaking the Waves

One day in the early spring of 1971, new fighter Shuai Chung-min came to speed boat "July 16, 1966" which Chairman Mao once visited. The leadership assigned him to the post of signalman. He was overwhelmed with joy!

The next morning, he received from the captain of the speed boat two signal flags. Facing the morning sun, he mounted the signal tower for the first time. He raised his head and looked at the picture of Chairman Mao on board the speed boat. He secretly made this resolution: I must serve as a signalman well and advance along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

The first time he went out to sea, the boat ran into a storm. A sixth- or seventh-grade strong wind blew continuously, sending huge waves at the speed boat. The speed boat kept tossing. On the signal tower, he felt dizzy and was scared. He could not stand firm and almost fell overboard.

Hu Chien-p'ing who was a navigator when Chairman Mao came on board the speed boat and was now instructor saw that Shuai Chung-min showed fear of hardship. He got together with him to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Waves and storms are not to be feared. It is in the midst of waves and storms that human society has developed," and told him how Chairman Mao rode the speed boat and reviewed a group of swimmers and swam with the masses in the Yangtze River on July 16, 1966. He said to him: "We are revolutionary fighters on board a boat of honor. In the face of difficulties, we must have the courage to struggle and to win. We must not fail to live up to Chairman Mao's eager hopes for us."

That night, lying in his bunk, Shuai Chung-min was not sleepy in the least. He thought to himself: To follow Chairman Mao in making revolution the rest of my life, I must change my world outlook conscientiously and establish a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. After that, he conscientiously read the works by Marx,

Lenin and Chairman Mao and made strenuous efforts to change his world outlook. In the course of day-to-day work, he rushed to do the heavy and dirty tasks and dashed forward where there were difficulties. Proceeding bit by bit in this way, he tempered his revolutionary will.

One night in early spring of this year, the higher level ordered speed boat "July 16, 1966" to a certain locality on an urgent mission. When it set out, a strong wind suddenly blew on the river and it snowed heavily. It became so dark that the buoys could not be seen clearly. At the signal tower, Shuai Chung-min had already became a "snow man." Grasping the rail with one hand and taking the signal lamp with the other, and kneeling down for a moment and standing up at another moment, he carefully looked for the buoys and checked up on the course until the speed boat returned in triumph.

A Dragon in Water

It was noon one day when the sun shone brightly in the sky. The cadres and the fighters on board speed boat "July 16, 1966" were carrying out swimming training in the Yangtze River. The fighters swam in the waves and pressed forward hard. The one swimming in the foremost was new fighter Li Ch'ao-hsiang who joined the Army one year or more ago. He sometimes swam the breast stroke, sometimes the back stroke and sometimes the side stroke, his two hands kept striking the water. His outstanding swimming skills won the approval of other comrades.

After he had just joined the Army, Li Ch'ao-hsiang felt seasick and was scared whenever he set out in the speed boat, and even more so when he went swimming in the river. Last year, he saw thousands upon thousands of swimmers cross the Yangtze River to mark the 5th anniversary of Chairman Mao's swim in the Yangtze River. He thought to himself: "I have to live and fight permanently on the river. How can I accomplish the task assigned to me by the Party if I do not know how to swim?" After that, he made up his mind to learn to swim. When he jumped into the water, he sank like lead and was choked by the turbid water and found the river water unbearable. But once he thought of Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice of swimming in the Yangtze River, he plucked up his courage and was filled with vigor. When he sank, he struggled to keep himself floating and continued practicing. Braving the intense heat of the sun, he often lay prone on the muddy bank of the river side to practice the motions of swimming and then went to practice swimming in the water. After a course of arduous training, he began to master the skills of swimming.

After that, he became more conscious in carrying out training perseveringly and strictly and learned modestly from the comrades who could swim well. In the course of practice of swimming, he continuously summed up his experience and groped for the laws of swimming. Eventually, he became versed in swimming through training and was called by the comrades "a dragon in water."

Being Both Red and Expert

One night in the hot summer, it was stifling in the small engine room on the speed boat. Young mechanic T'ang T'u-ch'uan was dismantling and assembling a machine in the dark. He was training himself in mechanical skills in darkness.

When he first joined the Army, he did not pay close attention to technical training. But when the two major engines went out of order in the course of a patrol, he could not make the repair despite much hard work. It was only with the help of the veteran squad leader that he repaired the engines. The veteran squad leader said to him: "Fighting on the speed boat which Chairman Mao once visited, we must not only be good ideologically but also be skilled technically, so that we can make sure that the speed boat can operate smoothly at any time and under any circumstances."

Little T'ang learned a very impressive lesson in the course of the patrol. Bearing in mind his actual thinking, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "There is absolutely no doubt about the unity of politics and economics, the unity of politics and technique. This is true now and will always be true," and joined the comrades-in-arms in squarely criticizing the reactionary fallacy of putting military affairs and politics in positions opposite to each other as advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. He further understood that only by perseveringly putting proletarian politics in command and proving himself both red and expert would he be able to march forward in broad strides along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After that, he learned military skills diligently for the revolution.

To acquaint himself with the performance of each part of the engine, he dismantled and assembled the machine and studied with reference to the books. When meeting with some difficult points, he modestly asked advice from the veteran fighters and discussed and studied them with the mechanics of other boats.

In summer, it was not in the engine room and the smell of grease was suffocating. He persevered nevertheless in hard training. He was wet through with sweat. When he came out from the engine room, he looked as if he had just come out of the water. In order to insure that the engines could operate smoothly and a mechanical fault could be overcome quickly without lighting, he covered up the glass windows and operated the engines by blind touch when the speed boat sailed in daytime; at night, he often turned off the light and stayed alone in the engine room, arduously practicing the mechanical skills. Because he has been constantly perfecting his skills, he now can judge which of the screws has come loose by just hearing the rumbling of the engine and can overcome any mechanical fault quickly even when blindfolded. The comrades agree that he has trained himself hard and that he is technically perfect.

- NCNA correspondent

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Reconnaissance Platoons of A Certain Unit Under the PLA Tsinan Command Strenuously Practice Combat Skills in Water

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 16, 1972)

(NCNA Tsinan, July 15, 1972) In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching of carrying out training in rivers and in the sea, a certain unit under the PLA Tsinan Command organizes the commanders and fighters of its various reconnaissance platoons to carry out swimming training in rivers and lakes and in the sea every summer and to strenuously practice combat skills in water, thereby effectively increasing its fighting strength.

The leaders of this army unit pay very close attention to training the reconnaissance platoons in swimming. They often organize the cadres and the fighters to study Chairman Mao's instructions on swimming, tell the rank and file the heroic feats of this army unit which used to cross the river to spot enemy activities and destroy enemy strongholds and winning battles during the years of the revolutionary civil war, thereby making them understand more clearly the important meaning of swimming training and further arousing their enthusiasm for strenuous practicing of combat skills in water.

New fighter Chao Shu-lin did not know how to swim at first. To improve his swimming skills quickly, he repeatedly practiced the basic skills of swimming on land, despite the burning sun and the scorching sand. With the help of other comrades, and after hard training for a period of time, he skillfully mastered the main points of the motions of swimming and won freedom in water. He could swim a distance of over 5,000 meters in full kit without break.

In organizing its reconnaissance platoons to carry out swimming training, this army unit pays attention to leading the cadres and the fighters to swim in bays, rivers and lakes, so that they might master the technique of swimming in different water areas. In the past, various reconnaissance platoons mostly carried out swimming training on the Yellow Sea and their commanders and fighters were good swimmers in the sea.

In the summer of last year, the army unit organized them to practice swimming across the Yellow River. At first, some comrades thought to themselves: "We can swim over 10,000 meters in the heavy Yellow Sea. Can't we swim across the Yellow River which is only a few hundred meters wide?" As a result, when they were in the middle of the river, their formation was broken. After that, the leaders of the army unit seriously summed up their experience and organized the backbone elements for a study of the incident on the spot.

On the basis of investigation and study, they revised the plan of swimming training in the light of the different characteristics of the Yellow River and the Yellow Sea and led all in strenuously practicing the skills of fighting against the rapid current and surging waves of the Yellow River.

One afternoon, a strong wind blew, rain kept pouring down and the water surface of the river rose quickly. The leaders of the army unit saw that this was an excellent chance for training. They led the commanders and fighters to the side of the Yellow River despite the rain. Platoon leader Fu K'e-ch'ang swam at the forefront. He was not far away from the river bank when suddenly a huge wave was rolling toward him and fighter P'an Wei-ho. He grasped Little P'an and dived. When they came back to the surface, they had been carried away more than 60 meters downstream by a rapid current. In the midst of the waves, the cadres and the fighters showed bravery and doggedness and fought in unity. After fighting for more than an hour, they eventually reached the opposite bank in triumph. After going through strict training many times, the commanders and the fighters mastered the skills of crossing the Yellow River.

On the basis of mastering the swimming skills, this army unit pays attention to organizing the reconnaissance platoons to carry out training in night swimming, swimming with full kit, shooting in water, fighting and taking prisoners in water, first aid on water and other military skills in the light of the tasks and characteristics of the reconnaissance troops, so as to raise the level of military skills of the cadres and fighters. Under this army unit is a reconnaissance platoon which is called "a dragon in rough sea." The commanders and fighters of this platoon display the PLA's honorable traditions of close combat and night combat and pay particular attention to training themselves in the skills of close combat and night combat. They have achieved relatively good results in military training and are commended by the higher-level leading organization.

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Vigorous and Youthful Life of A Party Branch

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 16, 1972)

Long after they had returned after studying in Lout'ai brigade, Shun-i hsien, members of the Party branch of the 9th company of a certain PLA unit could not forget the active ideological struggle launched by the Party branch of Lout'ai brigade--

During the mid-autumn festival of a year in the past, the commune members were busy doing farm work while two members of the Party branch went to catch fish. The masses were very critical about them. Coming back after attending a meeting in the hsien headquarters, the secretary of the Party branch called a meeting of the Party branch to educate these two members. They both admitted their mistake but did not examine themselves deeply enough. The poor and lower-middle peasants again wrote an article sternly criticizing their mistake. The Party branch held a second meeting to help these two comrades. They eventually made a deep-going examination of their mistake and won forgiveness from the masses. They behaved themselves quite well afterward. The masses were satisfied.

"Comrades, compared with the Party branch of Lout'ai brigade, we still have some problems in carrying out ideological struggle." In a discussion meeting, the secretary of the Party branch of the 9th company said with a heavy heart, "At a meeting, we usually make much self-criticism but seldom criticize one another. Even if we criticize one another, it is like trying to cut ourselves with a blunt knife and the criticism is not to the point; when a particular person is involved, we are deeply worried and are afraid that other people are critical of us. We dare not criticize other people and fear being criticized. This situation should no longer be allowed to exist."

These words enlightened the comrades. They aired their views one after another. One said: "Criticism within the Party is a weapon for strengthening the Party's organization and building up the Party's fighting strength. We must respond to Chairman Mao's call and take up this weapon!" Another one said: "An ancient saying goes: 'Honest criticism of one man is better than agreement by a thousand people.' The ancient people understood that principled criticism was better than unprincipled words of approval. We must learn from this experience." Eventually, all agreed: "'Running water is never stale and a door hinge is never worm-eaten' because their constant motion prevents the inroads of germs and insects. To prevent the inroads of political dust and germs, the Party branch must always advance with full vigor and vitality and carry out active ideological struggle!" Accordingly, the Party branch committee decided to call periodical meetings to "open the mind and air views" and to make criticism and self-criticism.

The Party branch committee once decided to transfer a fighter of the cooking squad to a certain combat squad. Later, after repeated discussion, the secretary and the deputy secretary of the Party branch agreed

that it was still better to transfer him to another combat squad. They did not submit this idea to the Party branch committee for discussion and made the move according to their new decision.

At an "open the mind and air the views" meeting, a branch committee member broke the phenomenon of "unity and harmony" at a Party branch meeting in the past and criticized the secretary and the deputy secretary: "You changed the decision of the Party branch committee without discussing the matter with other committee members and without calling a second meeting of the Party branch committee. This lack of democracy is undesirable!" The secretary and the deputy secretary accepted the criticism and made a self-examination. The secretary took the lead in accepting criticism, further dispelling the comrades' worries. They no longer felt it embarrassing to be criticized and to criticize. After that, the comrades were able to put the problems on the table, to tell what they knew and to speak unreservedly and without hesitation. The 9th company which carried out various branches of work quite well went on advancing vigorously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

PARTY TRADITIONS

North China Hsien Leadership Carries Forward Party Traditions

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, July 18, 1972)

the leadership of pingshun county of shansi province has carried forward good party traditions by working hard, keeping close links with the masses and making investigations among them. its efforts have stimulated revolution and production.

the county got a good harvest in 1971 despite floods. grain yield averaged 3.8 tons per hectare and total output was 16 per cent above 1970's.

situated at the southern tip of the taihang mountains, pingshun county has poor natural conditions. after liberation, under the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao, the county made big progress in production. but the revisionist line of the renegade liu shao-chi hampered the speed in building up mountainous areas.

the county revolutionary committee founded during the great proletarian cultural revolution conscientiously summed up the county's experience and lessons. it found that production was not as high as it should be because the former leading body had deviated from chairman mao's revolutionary line, lacked the spirit of hard struggle and divorced itself from the masses. the new revolutionary committee was determined to advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line. li shun-ta, national model peasant and chairman of the county revolutionary committee, and other leading members made an over-all analysis of the county from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism. he said that although most of the county was hilly, people could plant trees and breed animals on the hills and build farms by along the valleys. in this way, they could turn the poor mountainous area into prosperous villages.

then the county party and revolutionary committees concentrated their efforts on improving work at the grass-roots. five party committee members went to work concurrently as secretaries of commune party committees so as to strengthen leadership at that level. other leading members of the county party committee regularly go to production teams to participate in physical labour, while carrying out investigation among the masses.

members of the county party and revolutionary committees have also paid attention to conducting education in ideology and political line among the cadres at the grass-roots levels and the masses. this has raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. after working for some time in a backward production brigade, deputy secretary of the county party committee carried out a detailed investigation of the brigade, applying the method of class analysis. he discovered that discord among the leading members was the main cause for the long-standing backwardness of the brigade since it gave the class enemy chances to weave plots. he organized the cadres and commune members to study the party's basic line and criticize

liu shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle". this helped them to expose a bad egg who had created trouble. the party branch has since acted as a militant bulwark and revolution and production made big strides. in 1970 grain output went up from 2.2 tons to around four tons per hectare, and it topped six tons per hectare last year.

the county as a whole reached three tons of grain per hectare in 1970, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

not complacent, members of the county party and revolutionary committees led 500 cadres in making further investigations. they made a study of advanced production teams and those lagging behind, and of teams with good or poor natural conditions. then they organized commune and brigade cadres to study political line and solve the problems the county was facing. at the same time, the people of the county were called on to learn from the advanced brigades which had turned poverty-stricken hilly areas into areas with thriving agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-line production.

education in poltical line heightened the revolutionary initiative of both the cadres and commune members. when the crops were flowering and earing in summer last year, the county was hit by successive floods and 64 per cent of the crops was affected. nearly all the county party committee members fought the floods shoulder to shoulder with the commune members. together they straightened the fallen shoots or replanted them. the effort brought a good harvest.

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Southwest China Brigade Party Secretary Guides Masses in Transforming Mountain Village

(NCNA-English Chengtu, July 18, 1972)

formerly backward villages nestling in high rocky mountains in southwest china's szechwan province are prospering, thanks to the hard work of the brigade members. the hualin brigade has become a nationally-known model with high yields of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops.

good leadership by the brigade party secretary chang cheng-tao was influential. this pre-liberation hired hand became party secretary of the hualin brigade in the yanghsi commune in 1958. the brigade worked 127 hectares of farmland scattered on three mountain slopes and six gullies, averaging only 1.9 tons of grain per hectare, and had to ask the state for hundreds of tons of grain annually.

chang cheng-tao went to the national agricultural pace-setter tachai production brigade to learn in 1964 and returned to hualin determined to lead the masses in a tenacious struggle against nature.

the first problem was to overcome windstorms and mountain torrents.

when it was blowing hard on spring day in 1965, chang cheng-tao and some party branch committee members and peasants trekked to the top of a mountain in the teeth of the wind. they investigated a wind tunnel that affected the ripening wheat and rape. the party secretary decided to plant trees along the wind tunnel to break the force of the wind. trees were planted on more than 50 hectares and windstorms were brought under control.

one summer day during a downpour they went to investigate how the torrents converged onto gullies and damaged the crops. some peasants suggested that flood diversion canals and dozens of ponds should be built to conserve water and tame the floods.

they worked out a comprehensive plan on the basis of detailed surveys.

in the winter of 1966, chang cheng-tao led the brigade members in building a reservoir between two precipitous cliffs. working in the tachai spirit of self-reliance, they made chisels, explosives and the other things needed. chang cheng-tao worked alongside the peasants and turned up wherever the job was the toughest. at night he would sit with the other cadres reviewing the progress of the work and solving problems. at midnight he would make a round of the tents to see that the brigade members were properly covered and sleeping well. his actions inspired the peasants to greater enthusiasm, and soon a 22-metre-high stone dam was thrown up. the reservoir can store more than 100,000 cubic metres of water.

the brigade members then tackled rock-strewn mountain slopes and deep gullies. they dug up rocks and piled them up in neat rows as embankments for the terraced fields, complete with drainage ditches. they carried to the fields earth excavated from between rocks. after working several winters and springs, they built and expanded more than 50 ponds that can each store several hundred to more than 100,000 cubic metres of water. the brigade's 127 hectares of farmland was irrigated, and nearly half now gives good yields despite drought or heavy rain.

these successes filled chang cheng-tao with greater confidence in carrying out chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

local customs ruled out the possibility of growing cotton in the cold mountains. to disprove this, chang cheng-tao in 1964 travelled hundreds of kilometres to some cotton producing areas to learn the techniques. back in the brigade, he did as he was told and the plants yielded no bolls.

he turned to chairman mao's teaching: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." he and several other cadres and veteran peasants made a careful study and found that the plants failed because they got insufficient sunlight and the soil temperature was low when cotton was in the flowering stage.

they then made repeated experiments, soaking the seeds in lukewarm water, nursing seedlings in a hotbed, and raising the soil temperature by applying appropriate amounts of fertilizer. in 1966 they gathered nearly eight tons of ginned cotton from seven hectares.

chang cheng-tao and other party branch members then consulted the commune members and proposed expanding the acreage of cotton, rape and other industrial crops while ensuring high output of grain. some people disagreed, saying that there were not enough fertilizer, manpower and land. chang cheng-tao organized the commune members to review the principle of "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and summed up one production team's experience in achieving high yields of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. this strengthened their confidence in overcoming difficulties by hard struggle.

full of vigour, the commune members, led by the party branch, removed rocks, raised field ridges and moved in earth to create 3.3 hectares of arable land during one winter and spring. the brigade also paid attention to raising pigs to accumulate manure. they harvested 0.45 tons of ginned cotton per hectare from the newly opened land that year.

the hualin brigade was hit by serious drought in 1970. chang cheng-tao led the cadres and commune members in replanting cotton saplings. when some replanted saplings withered, they replanted again and again until the saplings survived. despite serious natural calamities that year, the brigade achieved 7.125 tons of grain per hectare, more than 1.5 tons of cotton and more than 2.85 tons of rape. pig raising grew, averaging one pig per capita.

fighting vigorously, the members of the hualin brigade got high harvests of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops from 1964 to 1971. in the past eight years, they handed over 1,600 tons of grain as tax in kind and surplus, sold 94.5 tons of cotton and 97 tons of rape seed. in addition, they provided other communes in the province with a great amount of high yield drought-resistant grain, cotton and rape seeds. the brigade's 1971 public accumulation funds rose to more than 334,000 yuan, as against 15,000 in 1963 and collective grain reserves increased to 250 tons from 20 tons. they bought more than 30 farm machines including tractors and machines for food processing. the income and living standards of the commune members are steadily rising. transport and the processing of farm produce have been mechanized.

chang cheng-tao was not complacent when there was all praise for his brigade. he paid attention to guarding against conceit and impetuosity. the party branch decided to strengthen the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, oppose the tendency of arrogance and complacency and carry out an education in ideological and political line. chang cheng-tao and other cadres made self-criticism before the masses and, with the help of the commune members, found out the weak link in the brigade. this helped promote both revolution and production.

chang cheng-tao was elected a member of the szechwan provincial committee, the chienko county committee and the yanghsi commune committee of the chinese communist party. he keeps studying and does physical labour with the commune members and pays attention to maintaining links with the masses.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Medical Service for South China Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Nanning, July 18, 1972)

the rapidly expanding rural medical service in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region has rid the minority inhabitants of the epidemic diseases that were rampant under the reactionary kuomintang rule, and raised their general health standards.

inhabited by chuang, yao, tung, mulao, maonan and other minority nationalities, this south china autonomous region has since liberation built up a medical service complete with regional, city and county hospitals, commune clinics, and tens of thousands of rural-trained "barefoot doctors" and health personnel working in the production brigades. the service is financed by both state and collective funds.

chairman mao teaches: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." during the great proletarian cultural revolution, party organizations at all levels in the region organized the medical workers seriously to study this call of chairman mao's and step up the medical service in the rural and minority areas. more than 5,400 city doctors and medical workers have settled in the rural areas since 1968 to reinforce the commune clinical staff. another ten thousand city doctors and nurses have joined mobile medical teams touring the countryside. the majority of medical college graduates have been assigned work in commune clinics. the medical staff of commune clinics has doubled since 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

ninety per cent of the region's funds for building hospitals and clinics and other medical facilities are spent in the rural areas. such expenditures increased by 15 times in 1971 over 1965. priority is also given to the rural areas in the supply of medicine and medical apparatus.

the paise area used to be ridden by malaria before liberation. after liberation, malaria and other epidemic diseases were brought under control thanks to free medical care provided by government-sent medical workers and mass health movements. medical institutions were established in towns. the number of medical institutions in the area is now 26 fold the early post-liberation figure, hospital beds 21 fold, and medical workers nearly 25 fold.

the hochih area on the kweichow-kwangsi plateau, which had less than ten medical workers of minority nationalities before liberation, now has more than 1,000, nearly double the figure before the cultural revolution. most minority nationalities in the region have their own medical workers.

owing to the keen attention of party organizations at all levels, kwangsi now has upward of 28,000 "barefoot doctors" and 130,000 health workers. their whole-hearted service has won the acclaim of people of various nationalities.

last year, 192 mobile medical teams toured the countryside of the paise area. one medical team travelled more than 50 kilometres on foot, climbing mountains and wading in streams, to treat an old poor peasant of chuang nationality who had suffered from a tumour on the back for many years. the medical workers carefully enquired into his case-history and finally helped remove the tumour.

apart from giving medical treatments, woman doctor tan ai-jung, a communist of yao nationality, helped a production brigade establish a co-operative medical service which is financed by fund contributed partly by individual brigade members and partly by the brigade as a collective. tan ai-jung's fellow medical workers in the commune clinic where she works followed her example and before long co-operative medical service was instituted in 11 brigades in the commune. in addition, 114 health workers were trained.

Peking Medical Team on Tibetan Plateau

(NCNA-English Lhasa, July 17, 1972)

sixteen medical workers of the peking capital hospital and the research institute of chinese traditional medicine have completed a year's tour in ari on the tibetan plateau more than 5,000 metres above sea level. they were guided by chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." they have so far covered half of the people's communes in the ari area which has a total area of 350,000 square kilometres.

at first the doctors found acclimatization very difficult. altitude sickness dulled their appetite and disturbed their sleep. some were nauseous and dizzy.

revolutionary optimism, however, helped them to face the difficulty. they studied chairman mao's teaching "we go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties. a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater."

they persisted in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and encouraged themselves with the heroic deeds of the frontier guards of the people's liberation army.

they did exercises every day and gradually got used to the climate.

the emancipated tibetan serfs were elated by their arrival. they said: "chairman mao has sent us peking doctors exclamation" many patients came to the town to consult the doctors before they set out for the countryside. the team decided to go and treat the patients in their homes.

communes and temporary quarters in the sparsely-populated area are sometimes dozens of kilometres apart. the doctors had to learn how to ride horses and yaks. a woman doctor fell from her mount four times, but persisted until she could ride.

some doctors went to tsata county last autumn when harvesting was under way. two of them, helped by an interpreter, braved snow and rain and rode on horseback five days to get to a district 200 kilometres away from the county seat. upon arrival, they went right to barley fields to treat tibetan patients. when there were no patients they worked with the emancipated serfs. the local people spoke of them in warm praise.

another medical unit in the county last autumn crossed steep slopes to give medical check-ups in four herdsmen's households in another district. herdsmen had to keep moving from one grazing ground to another, it was difficult to locate them and the district leadership urged the medical workers to stay out. but they insisted on bringing medical service to every tent rather than wait in the hospital for the herdsmen to come in on yak. there was no mountain path and they had to cross ridges and rivers before they located the herdsmen and gave them check-ups and treatment.

one of the herdsmen said: "before liberation we poor people could not afford medical treatment. nobody cared when we died. now we have free medical care and the party central committee sent doctors from peking to treat us. chairman mao's goodness is higher than the himalayas. socialism is fine."

a unit of the peking medical team last winter went to the highest county on the ari plateau, 5,500 metres above sea level. the weather was 30 degrees below zero, centigrade and a blinding sandstorm struck as the men and women advanced on horseback. although they had cotton padded jackets and fur-lined trousers and overcoats, they were chilled to the bone. sometimes they had to travel a whole day without a drop of water. but they went round the 15 people's communes spread out over 70,000 square kilometres in the three coldest months of the year. they gave medical check-ups and treatment to one-third of the county's population.

the medical workers from modern hospitals in peking found they had to work under vastly harder conditions in the villages and herdsmen's communities emancipated from feudal serfdom barely 12 years ago. but they followed chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly" and gave the people the best possible medical service. and they achieved gratifying results by dint of hard work. in less than a year, they performed 238 successful surgical operations. most were done in mud-brick dwellings or tents. when electric light was unavailable, they used motor-car headlights or dry-cell torches.

when a unit of the peking medical team heard that the two-month-old baby of an emancipated serf was seriously ill, members of the unit rushed there and diagnosed toxic dyspepsia and dehydration. the baby also suffered from cardiac failure. the doctors took the baby to the county seat hospital for fluid infusion and other emergency treatment. after careful treatment for 19 hours, the baby was out of danger. the mother shed tears of joy.

there were not any hospitals in the ari plateau before liberation. there were only a few witch-doctors. after the democratic reform, the people's government sent a large number of health workers there and selected many fine sons and daughters of emancipated serfs to

study medicine. the regional seat of ari and the counties under its administration all ave hospitals; the districts and people's communes have clinics; and many production teams have "barefoot doctors" who continue to take part in production. since the health workers an "barefoot doctors" were more sound in practice than in theory,the mobile peking medical team worked together with them and helped them augment their theoretical knowledge. where conditions permitted, it cooperated with local hospitals and clinics to run training classes to impart medical knowledge.

in tsata county, the medical team and the local public health department jointly ran a "barefoot doctor" training class. the medical team decided to teach acupuncture which is easy to learn and very useful on the plateau. after a short period, the trainees mastered the basic principles and methods to treat several recurrent diseases. some are now working independently. an 18-year-old girl named yangtsung did not know how to diagnose. the medical team took her on its tour and let her try first when they were treating a patient. after some time, she mastered the skill and improved her acupuncture technique. in one month she succeeded in helping a boy recover from some after-effects of infantile paralysis.

MASS SWIMMING

Mass Swimming in Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1972)

workers, peasants, soldiers and students in wuhan, peking, tientsin, changsha, nanning, luta and other cities swam in rivers and lakes yesterday to mark the sixth anniversary of the great leader chairman mao's swim in the yangtze river.

in wuhan, where chairman mao swam in the mighty river six years ago, ten thousand people happily took part in a cross-river swim yesterday. the visiting albanian swimming team joined the swimmers in crossing the river and was warmly cheered. watching the mass swimming at the riverside were leading members of the hupeh provincial committee of the communist party of china, the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, the c.p.c. wuhan municipal committee, the municipal revolutionary committee and units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed there.

the people of wuhan follow chairman mao's teaching "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" and take an active part in swimming. a team of 500 primary school pupils joined the adults in swimming the yangtze yesterday. the eldest among them is fourteen, and the youngest only eight. when they reached the confluence of the yangtze and its tributary the han river, billows rose and rolled. showing courage and stamina, the young swimmers cleaved through the waves and reached the other bank amid warm applause.

in peking over seventy thousand workers, peasants, soldiers and children went swimming yesterday. many exhibited their diving skills.

militia men and women of the peking valve plant swam in neat formation in the shihchahai lake. pushing along a huge floating slogan "organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale", they shouted: "heighten vigilance, defend the motherland." workers of this plant have shown a keen interest in swimming this summer and in some workshops over 60 per cent of the workers go swimming.

students in peking are most active in the sport. swimming in the hsihai lake, 400 middle school and primary school students covered 500 metres in five different styles. several thousand spectators warmly applauded them for their vigour and excellent performance.

the peking municipal swimming team, the peking physical culture institute's team and students of the spare-time physical culture school gave an exhibition of diving and various swimming styles to the warm applause of the worker-peasant-soldier spectators.

in tientsin, more than 7,000 people swam in the haiho river that flows through the city and in the pohai bay yesterday. big crowds gathered to cheer them. people's liberation army men dived into the water first, followed by workers, peasants and students in formations. they swam pushing placards with these slogans: "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" and

"promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health exclamation"

party organizations of factories, government offices, enterprises and rural people's communes have paid great attention to mass swimming and given good guidance. swimming is very popular in the city's primary and middle schools.

in changsha, 5,000 people swam the hsiangchiang river where chairman mao used to swim. early yesterday morning, red guards, little red soldiers, p.l.a. men, workers-militiamen and office workers flocked to the flag-bedecked orange island in the river. at 9 a.m., the swimmers left the island shore and struck out six abreast. among them were 100 pupils from the orange island primary school who swam with red-tasselled spears on their shoulders. pupils of this school have participated in many cross-river swims. 90 per cent of its more than 1,000 pupils have learned to swim and 40 per cent of them have crossed the river at least once.

in nanning city, over 2,000 swimmers from factories, mines, rural communes, p.l.a. units, government offices and schools covered 16 kilometres in the yungchiang river where chairman mao once swam in winter.

mass swimming has gained popularity in this south china city this summer. thousands of people go swimming every day. in the nanning no. 3 machine tools plant, more than 50 per cent of the workers regularly swim or take part in other sports. in one workshop, 80 per cent of the young women workers have joined swimming teams. swimming is a favorite sport among teenagers. middle and primary school students in the city have turned out to swim in their hundreds of thousands since may this year.

more than thirty thousand workers, peasants, soldiers, students and children in luta, northeast china, joined in swimming and other sports in sea-side swimming pools yesterday. militiamen, red guards and pupils exhibited their skills in swimming in full kit, while doing aerial shooting and firing at water-borne targets. a number of housewives played tug-of-war in the water. a motor boat race was held.

swimming has been a traditional sport among the people in the coastal city of luta and has flourished since liberation under the attention of the communist party and chairman mao. the city has added a number of swimming pools. every summer, special offices in charge of mass swimming are organized in many units. sports activities have helped workers, peasants and soldiers build up their health and temper their will power. they have enabled them to do a better job in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking for Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1972)

a chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, left here by air today for a friendly visit to afghanistan at the invitation of the government of the kingdom of afghanistan.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned wang hai-ting, wang yu-ching and yeh cheng-chang. also present was afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky.

on the evening of july 16, ambassador sidky and his wife gave a farewell banquet in honour of the delegation. attending the banquet were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, kuang jen-nung, and all members of the delegation.

CHINA AND AFRICA

Delegation of Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here today to welcome the delegation of the pan-africanist congress of azania led by potlako leballo, acting chairman of the congress. they had a friendly conversation.

present were wang chuan-pin, permanent council member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

the delegation arrived here on july 16 for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Swimming Team Leaves Wuhan for Changsha

(NCNA-English Wuhan, July 17, 1972)

the albanian swimming team led by bahri axhemi wound up its visit to the central china city of wuhan and left for changsha of hunan province by air today.

the team arrived in wuhan from peking on july 13. the hupeh provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet that evening to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms.

on the evening of july 14, the albanian team and the hupeh team held a friendly contest at the wuhan stadium. kung ching-teh, chiang yi and pan chen-wu, secretaries of the hupeh provincial committee of the communist party of china, and fang ming, first secretary of the c.p.c. wuhan municipal committee, met team leader bahri axhemi and all members of the albanian team, and then watched the contest.

during the contest, the albanian swimmers followed up their achievements in peking with new successes. eight of them improved seven albanian national records, four national youth records and one national junior record.

kozeta katundi bettered the albanian national record in the women's 100-metre butterflystroke by clocking one minute 25.4 seconds. meli aloci clocked one minute 34.2 seconds for a new national record in the women's 100-metre breaststroke. rrok shestani improved the national record in the men's 200-metre breaststroke by clocking two minutes 54 seconds. sofie minga broke the national record in the women's 100-metre freestyle event by clocking one minute 18.3 seconds. pranvera rapushi improved the national and national youth records in the woman's 100-metre backstroke by clocking one minute 26.5 seconds. the national and national youth records in the women's 100-metre freestyle were broken by tatjana shesnmini with one minute 18.4 seconds. she also broke the national and national youth records in the women's 200-metre freestyle event by clocking two minutes 49.9 seconds. ljudmilla mece bettered the national and national youth records in the women's 200-metre individual medley event by clocking three minutes 11.8 seconds. the national junior record in the men's 50-metre freestyle was improved by skarditaj shyti with 31.3 seconds.

the capacity crowd warmly applauded the albanian swimmers. chinese swimmers presented bouquets to the albanian comrades-in-arms who broke the records and congratulated them on their achievements.

yesterday, the albanian comrades-in-arms watched the mass swim in the yangtze river held in wuhan to mark the sixth anniversary of chairman mao's swim in the river. fifteen albanian swimmers and coaches joined the ten thousand chinese swimmers in crossing the river. swimmers of the two countries cheered "enver-mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung-

enver" and sang revolutionary songs. they struck out shoulder to shoulder and reached the destination. this vividly demonstrated the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and sportsmen of china and albania. when meeting the swimmers who took part in the activity, tseng szu-yu, wang liu-sheng and chang ti-hsueh, leading members of the provincial and municipal party and revolutionary committees and army units, cordially shook hands with the 15 albanian swimmers and coaches.

during their stay in wuhan, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the wuhan yangtze river bridge, went sight-seeing on the tunghu lake and saw performances by chinese artistes and children.

on their arrival in and departure from wuhan, the albanian swimming team was welcomed and seen off at the airport by chang hsiu-lung and li shou-cheng, leading members of the hupeh provincial and wuhan municipal physical culture and sports commissions, and hupeh swimmers.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Health Minister Receives Chinese Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Algiers, July 17, 1972)

algerian health minister omar boudjellab received the visiting chinese public health and friendship delegation led by chu chao this morning and had a friendly conversation with them.

chinese ambassador lin chung was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Government Delegation of Yemen Arab Republic Led by Prime Minister Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1972)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, and the government delegation he is leading.

attending the banquet were abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china; officials of the embassy of the arab republic of yemen in peking; and hussein mohammed al dafai, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to the soviet union who is now in peking.

present at the banquet were vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng.

present were general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol.

the national flags of the arab republic of yemen and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. premier chou en-lai and prime minister aini spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of the arab republic of yemen and china.

present at the banquet were hsieh fu-min, chi fang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including peng shao-hui, ho ying, chen mu-hua, chen chien, chen hua-tang, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, tsao li-huai, tu yi-teh, yang li-kung, hsieh pei-yi, mao hung-hsiang, pan yu-hung, chiao pei-hsin, yao hsiao-cheng, ting kuo-yu, yang chi, chang chi-chih, chang tzu-liang, lu ying, ting chiao, wang yeh-chiu, ti fu-tsai, chai cheng-wen, lu kuei, lai ta-yuan, han hsu, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, chou chueh and kao chien-chung; and tan tung, leading member of the islamic association of china.

also present were, diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1972)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet given here this evening in honour of the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen led by prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini:

your excellency respected prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini,
distinguished guests from the arab republic of yemen,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen led by his excellency mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister of the arab republic of yemen, has come to china for an official visit at our invitation, bringing with it the fraternal sentiments of the yemeni people towards the chinese people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to his excellency prime minister aini and the other distinguished guests from yemen.

yemen is a country with a tradition of opposing imperialism. the yemeni people are an industrious and brave people. they waged, over a long period, valiant

and undaunted struggles against the imperialist and feudal rule and oppression and finally won national independence and liberation. since 1967, the yemeni people, under the leadership of president abdu rahman al eriani, have made continuous efforts and scored many successes in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty and developing the national economy. in international affairs the yemeni government and people, together with many afro-asian countries, are playing an ever more active role. they support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their national rights and lost territories, support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and have extended formal recognition to the royal government of national union of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk. this noble stand of the yemeni government has won unanimous praise from the people of china and of other afro-asian countries. we sincerely wish the yemeni people continuous new successes on their road of advance.

friends and comrades,

at present the international situation is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the people of the world. the three indochinese peoples are winning continuous new victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against israeli zionist aggression is developing in depth; and the trend of the people of the whole world opposing aggression, subversion, control and interference by the two superpowers and rising in defence of their state sovereignty and national independence is irresistible. but the people of the world are well aware that the road of advance is by no means level. the superpowers have not ceased their expansion and aggression against other countries, and the international situation is far from truly relaxed. what calls for attention is the fact that, while mouthing "disarmament" and "the strenghthening of international security," in reality they are continuing to step up arms expansion and war preparations. in order to contend for world hegemony, they are engaged in an arms race not only in nuclear armaments, but also in conventional armaments, each trying its utmost to gain superiority. the agreements they reached not long ago on the so-called limitation of strategic nuclear weapons were by no means "a step" towards curbing the arms race as they boasted, but marked the beginning of a new stage of their arms race. the fact is that the ink on the agreements was hardly dry before one announced an increase of billions of dollars for military expenditure and the other hastened to test new-type weapons, clamouring for seizing nuclear superiority. "disarmament" is out of the question, let alone "international peace and security", in the circumstances when the superpowers continue to intensify their arms expansion and war preparations, to set up military bases of all descriptions and to station armed forces in other countries and to direct nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats against the people of all countries exclamation in the face of such a situation, people throughout the world and a great number of small and medium-sized countries have become increasingly aware that they must continue to heighten their vigilance, unite themselves more closely and persevere in struggle against

aggression and oppression by the superpowers. it is certain that the people of the world will surely win even greater victories in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles.

friends and comrades,

the chinese and yemeni peoples have sympathized with and supported each other in their protracted struggles to oppose imperialism and build their own countries, and have forged a profound friendship. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and yemen, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have steadily developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the government of the arab republic of yemen, upholding principles and justice, has made its contribution towards the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and all its bodies and related agencies. for that, i wish to take this opportunity to express once again our sincere thanks to the yemeni government and people. his excellency prime minister aini's present visit to china at the head of the yemeni government delegation will surely further enhance the fraternal sentiments between the chinese and yemeni peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. i wish success to the visit of his excellency prime minister aini and the other distinguished guests from yemen.

now i propose a toast

to the continuous development of the friendship between the peoples of china and the arab republic of yemen and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the prosperity of the arab republic of yemen and the well-being of her people,

to the victory of the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against israeli zionism,

to the common victory of the people in asia, africa and latin america and throughout the world in their anti-imperialist struggle,

to the health of his excellency president abdu rahman al eriani,

to the health of his excellency prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini,

to the health of all the distinguished guests on the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen,

to the health of his excellency general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme duong sam ol,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Prime Minister Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1972)

following
is the full text of the speech made by mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, at the banquet given here this evening by premier chou en-lai in honour of the delegation of the arab republic of yemen:

your excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council,

your excellency mr. li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council,

your excellencies the ministers, friends,

it is with great joy and pride that i myself and the members of the delegation of the arab republic of yemen have come to visit the friendly people's republic of china at the invitation of the chinese government and are among you today in your great country -- great in land and people. your country has an ancient civilization and splendid revolutionary achievements which are the pride of our age not only for the chinese people but also for the people of asia, africa and the third world as a whole.

i have the honour to convey to the friendly chinese people and their great leader chairman mao tsetung and all the chinese leaders the greetings of president of the republic council abdu rahman ben yahya al eriani and the people of the arab republic of yemen as well as their great appreciation and deep gratitude for the selfless aid and support you have provided and are providing to the arab cause of struggle headed by the palestine revolution, the axle of the arab struggle, and to the yemeni people in particular.

as soon as we stepped on the land of your hospitable and beautiful country, we were accorded a gracious reception. in my own name as well as in that of the accompanying delegation i wish to express to you our profound thanks for your reception and for the warm and sincere speech you delivered at this grand banquet.

i believe that, on the basis of our common knowledge about the ways for the most successful cooperation between our two peoples, this visit will be an important turning point in strengthening and developing the friendly relations between our two countries. i wish to point out here that obviously the relations between the arab republic of yemen and the people's republic of china are not newly born but were started right after the victory of the great chinese revolution led by chairman mao tsetung, and they are based on the heritage of ancient civilizations of the two peoples and on the common struggle they waged in modern history to oppose their common enemies represented by the imperialists and the colonialists and to win freedom, sovereignty and progress.

the yemeni people are proud that they are one of the first peoples to stretch out their hand of friendship to the great chinese people. the relations between our two friendly peoples have borne fruit in many fields of cooperation and

are concretely manifested in the position taken by the people's republic of china on our struggle for consolidating the republican system and safeguarding the fruits of revolution.

therefore, those relations have further developed and this position of yours is what the yemeni people will never forget. the yemeni people understand very well their true friends and are fully aware that the great chinese people respect yemen's customs and traditions and do not interfere in her internal affairs, for which the chinese people are loved and appreciated by the yemeni people. the support of the people's republic of china to the yemeni cause during the war years and after the war, her position for the arab cause, and particularly for the cause of the palestinian people who are deprived of their rights, her unconditional aid and loans and her fulfilment of her commitments -- all these are objective realities which need not be dwelt on.

the arab republic of yemen and the people's republic of china agree on many international questions, both being opposed to military blocs and to imperialist policies and hegemony in their different forms and supporting the national liberation causes in asia, africa and latin america.

my friend and friends,

while i review with satisfaction the solid relations between our two countries and explore broader areas for cooperation in the interests of our two friendly peoples, this happy occasion also provides an opportunity for acquainting our friends with some aspects of the life, struggle and aspirations of the people of the arab republic of yemen.

during the rule of the hamid din family, our people led an utterly isolated and secluded life imposed on them by that family. because of this policy, our people were cut off from the influence of world progress and the advanced human civilization of the 20th century. although they were subjected to a tyrannical policy similar to that pursued by the families who ruled the chinese people and were overthrown by the victory of your people's revolution, the yemeni people refused to accept the rule of the hamid din family and repeatedly rose against it and numerous martyrs laid down their lives, till they won the victory of the revolution in 1962 and established the arab republic of yemen just as you founded the people's republic of china in 1949.

in order to consolidate the republican system and defend the fruits of revolution and the six principles proclaimed by the revolution at its inception, our people waged a fierce fight for eight years.

after peace was realized in the land of the arab republic of yemen, the government and people of the arab republic of yemen began a more arduous battle of construction and of developing economy and improving livelihood on our soil by relying on the assistance of our friends and by tapping the resources of our own country.

if our people waged an arduous struggle against the autocratic regime, the people of southern yemen waged fiercer struggles against foreign domination when they

were subjected to the colonial rule in 1838 and when they drove the colonialists out of their country in 1967 through fighting.

if we, the people in northern and southern yemen, have overthrown the autocratic regimes and expelled foreign domination, we are now faced with the task of forward development and the realization of unity. the realization of unity will be conducive to the defence of national independence and a normal development. we say that we should realize the unity of the south and the north in a mutually satisfactory and convincing way and according to the wishes of the yemeni people.

. the government of the arab republic of yemen also attaches importance to the issue of development. in this respect we are advancing. we firmly believe that the political independence of our country will be strengthened when she has got a solid basis for development. the government and people of the arab republic of yemen, proceeding from the conviction that the arab nations share a common national destiny, support the palestinian people in their just struggle until they secure all their legitimate rights.

the palestinian people have been subjected to the migration colonialism of the tool of world imperialism (israel). it is the need of the common struggle of the asian, african and latin american peoples to render warm support and solidarity to the palestinian people's struggle against migration colonialism, because the palestine revolution is an inseparable part of the world revolution against imperialism and its buttresses, and its victory will be a victory not only for the arab people but also for all the fighting peoples.

the arab republic of yemen and her people highly appraise the firm stand of the people's republic of china in supporting the palestinian people under the leadership of the palestine liberation organization and the people of arab countries whose territories have been occupied since 1967, in their struggles against the zionist colonialist aggression supported by the united states of america.

the government and people of the arab republic of yemen value this support and at the same time hope to receive further support so as to frustrate all zionist and imperialist schemes aimed at blockading and isolating the palestine revolution.

the government of the arab republic of yemen consistently supports the indochinese peoples of viet nam, camoodia and laos till they defeat the aggressive forces, and till the u.s. aggressor troops and their accomplices are withdrawn from this region so that the people of these countries can freely choose their destiny according to their own will.

we also support the struggle of the people of democratic korea and at the same time congratulate them on the positive step that has been taken on the road of the reunification of the korean fatherland. we support the struggles of all asian, african and latin american peoples and condemn the policies of racial

discrimination and colonialism and neo-colonialism. i also wish to acclaim the step taken between india and pakistan and hope that the stability and peace of the indo-subcontinent will be strengthened.

other important international issues also attract our wide attention. we demand that these issues be solved in conformity with the international interests, peace and security so as to bring about prosperity for all mankind.

these issues are:

(1) put an end to the arms race between nations and use the huge amounts of money spent in this regard for peaceful development to meet the needs of all mankind;

(2) practise democracy in international relations;

(3) put an end to the policies of plunder and oppression of developing countries pushed by imperialist countries;

(4) support the african cause of freedom and support the peoples of zimbabwe and angola in their struggles against racism and colonialist rule.

the premier and friends,

on account of the victories they have won and are winning, the great chinese people have become a base for the struggles of the peoples of the third world. the chinese people, particularly since they regained their deprived rights and entered the world organization, have been carrying on the struggle for liberation together with the other peoples of the third world. they will certainly be able to recover that part of their territory which has been seized from them and which we consider a part of the territory of the people's republic of china, that is, taiwan.

the premier and friends,

i wish to express once again, in my own name and in that of all the members of the delegation and the government of the arab republic of yemen, our deep thanks to the friendly people of the people's republic of china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, and to you, in the hope that the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to develop, consolidate and grow stronger.

long live the friendship between the yemeni and chinese peoples and the arab peoples exclamation

long live the struggle of all peoples who love peace, justice and prosperity exclamation

let us drink a toast

to the health of his excellency chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai,

to the friendship of the peoples of yemen and china, and

to the health of our friends present here exclamation

Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Honored at Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1972)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries held a soiree here this evening to welcome the government delegation of the arab republic of yemen led by mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs. the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang" was performed.

among the guests seeing the opera were abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, and hussein mohammed al dafai, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to the soviet union who is now in peking.

with the guests were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the audience rose and warmly applauded the distinguished guests from the arab republic of yemen as they entered the theatre.

at the end of the performance, prime minister mohsin ahmed al aini and other guests went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artists and congratulated them on their success, and presented them with a basket of flowers and souvenirs.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Hydroelectric Survey Team Arrives in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, July 17, 1972)

a chinese hydroelectric survey team led by li shu arrived here by air today. the team is sent in accordance with the sino-burmese agreement on technical and economic cooperation.

it was greeted at the airport by u chein hai, director, and u boon shein, assistant director, of the foreign economic relations department of the burmese ministry of national planning and finance, u kyi khin, deputy chief engineer of the electricity corporation, and others.

chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also at the airport to meet it.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Delegation for Painting, Arts and Crafts Exhibition Arrives in Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, July 17, 1972)

the chinese delegation for the painting, arts and crafts exhibition with shao yu as its leader arrived at montreal by air on july 15.

the delegation has come on invitation for the opening of the chinese pavilion of "the man and his world" -- an international cultural exhibition to be held in montreal on july 20. the delegation will visit various cities of the country.

CHINA AND EGYPT

President of Egyptian Higher Sports Council Receives Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Cairo, July 17, 1972)

president of the egyptian higher sports council abdel moneim wahby hussein received the visiting chinese men's basketball delegation headed by chi ming-tao here today.

president wahby warmly praised the long-existing friendship and understanding between the egyptian and chinese peoples. he hoped that the friendship would be further developed through mutual visits both at governmental and popular levels.

referring to the relations between friendship and competition, he said, "competition is important but friendship is first and ever-lasting."

on the same day, governor of cairo governorate ibrahim baghdadi received the chinese delegation and had a friendly conversation with its members.

governor of alexandria governorate fouad mohiddine received the chinese delegation in alexandria yesterday, where the chinese players held their second friendly match that evening with the egyptian national men's basketball team.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Mme. Schumann and Other French Guests Leave Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, July 17, 1972)

madame schumann, wife of the french foreign minister, herve alphand, secretary general of the french ministry of foreign affairs, and mme. alphand, jean-louis chaussende, chief of the office of the foreign minister, and other french guests wound up their visit to hangchow and left for shanghai today in the company of hu shu-tu, leading member of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

upon their arrival in and departure from hangchow, the guests were greeted and seen off at the railway station by shen tse, standing committee member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the french guests arrived here from suchou by train on july 15. the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in their honour yesterday evening. during their stay here, they visited a silk mill, a tea-growing production brigade of the west lake people's commune, the west lake and places of interest.

NPC Standing Committee Member Meets and Fetes French National Assembly Members

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1972)

hsieh fu-min, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met with the tourist group of members of the national assembly of france headed by eugene claudius-petit, vice-president of the french national assembly, and hosted a banquet in their honour. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned tsai tsung-hsi, lu jo-yi, wang tung and cheng chih-ping. also present was french ambassador to china etienne manac'h.

the tourist group of french national assembly members arrived in peking this afternoon.

Mme. Schumann and Other French Guests Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 18, 1972)

madame schumann, wife of the french foreign minister, herve alphand, secretary general of the french ministry of foreign affairs, and mme. alphand, jean-louis chaussende, chief of the office of the foreign minister, and other french guests wound up their visit to china and left shanghai for home by air this evening.

seeing them off at the airport were feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and hu shu-tu, leading member of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had accompanied the french guests to shanghai.

the french guests arrived here from hangchow yesterday. they were guests of honour at a luncheon given at noon today by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. they made a boat excursion on the whangpoo river and went sightseeing in the city.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1972)

a 12-member table tennis delegation from italy led by guglielmo sineri, president of the italian national table tennis federation, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned sung chung, hu hung-fan, yu hui-min, hu jui-ting, pai ping, hsu yin-sheng and sung sheng-wu, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players including li fu-jung, liang ko-liang and chiu pao-chin.

present was giorgio metis, cultural attache of the italian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kenzo Kono Meets Sun Ping-hua

(NCNA-English Tokyo, July 17, 1972)

kenzo kono, speaker of the house of councillors of japan, met sun ping-hua, head of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and had a friendly conversation with him here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were seiichi tagawa, member of the house of representatives of the japanese liberal democratic party.

Chinese Agricultural and Peasant Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, July 18, 1972)

a chinese agricultural and peasant delegation arrived here by plane yesterday evening at the invitation of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association.

leader of the delegation is hao chung-shih, vice-president of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences and council member of the china-japan friendship association, and deputy leaders are chen kang, council member of the china-japan friendship association, and liu jang, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the nanyuan people's commune of peking.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were tadashi yaoita, president, hisahi yanagida, vice-president, and goro takeuchi, secretary general, of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association.

present also at the airport were more than 200 japanese friends from all circles including tanimoto, yohiaki hirakawa, shichiro hara, hisao kuroda, mitsugi hoga, yusaku yayama, seimin miyazaki, hajime miyoshi, bon shiraishi, teiji hagiwara, kaheita okazaki, kazuo suzuki, shujiro tanaka, kunisuki iioka, saburo tamura, masahisa suganuma, masayuki yasuyi, mikiko katsuyama, and ekei sugahara.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and chen kun-wang and wu pu-weng, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and many patriotic overseas chinese were also present at the airport.

tsung hsiu-jung, deputy leader, and sung wen, secretary general, of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china now visiting japan were also present at the airport.

Peking Ceremony in Honor of Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1972)

the volleyball federation of the people's republic of china held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting japanese men's and women's volleyball delegation. after the ceremony, the men's and women's volleyball teams of china and japan played friendly matches and their excellent performance was warmly applauded by the over 18,000 spectators.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; liao cheng-chih, president of the association; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; and leading members of the volleyball federation of the people's republic of china and other organizations concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung, chang chih-huai, ching pu-chun, liu feng, kuo lei and li ta-wei.

present were yutaka maeda, leader of the japanese men's and women's volleyball delegation, and kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japanese socialist party and member of the house of representatives who is now visiting china.

the stadium was filled with warm expressions of friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and japan. there were streamers inscribed with: "warm welcome to the japanese men's and women's volleyball delegation exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and japan exclamation"

before the ceremony started, kuo mo-jo, liao cheng-chih and wang meng met with yutaka maeda and other japanese friends and had a friendly talk with them.

the ceremony began with men and women players of china and japan marching into the arena amid music. they exchanged team pennants and souvenirs to the warm applause of the spectators.

then friendly matches were held. both the japanese men's and women's teams won 3:0.

the japanese men's and women's teams are good at both attack and defence and have distinguished themselves in many international contests. the japanese women's team and the chinese women's team met first. the japanese team put up a stonewall defence and launched speedy attacks, leaving a deep impression on the spectators. the chinese women also showed courage and high morale.

an impressive match was played between the men's teams. both sides adoped the technique of quick attack. the japanese team played with flexible tactics and executed quick one-two punches. its performance was enthusiastically applauded by the spectators.

after the matches, kuo mo-jo, liao cheng-chih, wang meng, yutaka maeda and kozo sasaki stepped down from the rostrum and warmly shook hands with the players of the two countries. they posed for a group photograph.

Tomomi Narita, Kanji Kawasaki See Sun Ping-hua

(NCNA-English Tokyo, July 18, 1972)

tomomi narita, chairman, and kanji kawasaki, director of the international affairs bureau, of the socialist party of japan, saw sun ping-hua, head of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, and had a friendly conversation with him here today.

Chairman of Japan-China Diplomatic Normalization Council Sees Leader of Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China

(NCNA-English Tokyo, July 18, 1972)

zentaro kosaka, chairman of the japan-china diplomatic normalization council of the liberal democratic party of japan, saw sun ping-hua, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, here today. during the meeting they had a friendly conversation.

to press forward the policy of restoring japan-china diplomatic relations, the japan-china diplomatic normalization council was newly set up under the president of the liberal democratic party by the tanaka cabinet, kyodo reported on july 13. this was decided on july 13 at a meeting between kakuei tanaka, president of the liberal democratic party and japanese prime minister, and zentaro kosaka, liberal democratic party member of the house of representatives. at the meeting, kosaka agreed to be the chairman of the council.

Chou Pei-yuan Meets Japanese Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1972)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, today met with jun-ichi nishizawa, professor to tohoku university, japan, and had a friendly talk with him.

present were leading members of organizations concerned and scientific workers chin su-cheng, huang kun-yi, chang chi-ming and wang shou-wu.

the professor arrived here on july 12. he will leave soon to visit southern china before going home.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Delegation of Kuwait National Assembly Leaves Shanghai for Korea

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 18, 1972)

yousuf k. al-mikhlid, vice-speaker of the national assembly of kuwait, and his wife, and the delegation of the national assembly of kuwait he is leading left here by special plane today on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, after concluding a visit to china.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned. present was pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, who had accompanied the distinguished kuwait guests on their visit to shangnai.

the guests arrived here yesterday. liu yao-tsung gave a banquet in their honour in the evening. hosts and guests drank toasts to the continuous development of the friendship between the people of china and kuwait.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished guests visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shangnai industrial exhibition, a people's commune on the outskirts, and a children's palace. they were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Auckland

(NCNA-English Auckland, July 16, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived here from singapore this afternoon for a friendly visit to new zealand at the invitation of the new zealand table tennis association.

the delegation is headed by chen yuan-kao, with cheng chi-hung and wang chuan-yao as deputy heads.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were: john stewart, honorary president, alf harding, chairman of the executive committee, and k.c. wilkinson, honorary secretary, of the new zealand table tennis association; roy evans, national president, and jack ewen, national secretary, of the new zealand-china society; as well as new zealand table tennis players.

at the entrance of the airport were about 100 local people and overseas chinese holding streamers reading both in english and chinese: "warmly welcome the chinese table tennis delegation," "welcome to new zealand" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world". as the chinese guests walked out of the airport, they were greeted by welcomers who waved the national flags of the people's republic of china and sang chinese songs, fully demonstrating their profound feelings for new china.

in a statement to the press at the airport, chen yuan-kao, head of the delegation, said, "we have come to visit your country with profound sentiments for the people and sportsmen of new zealand. i in the spirit of 'friendship first, competition second', we hope our goodwill visit and friendly matches will be a help to the development of friendly relations between the peoples and players of our two countries and to the joint advancement of their level of the game."

this evening, chinese and new zealand players held their first round of friendly matches in new zealand in the y.m.c.a. hall here. among the 1,700 spectators watching the matches were john stewart, honorary president, and alf harding, chairman of the executive committee, of the new zealand table tennis association.

also watching the matches were v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand; roy evans, national president, and jack ewen, national secretary, of the new zealand-china society.

the opening ceremony of the friendly matches began with the playing of the national anthems of both countries. then the chinese and new zealand players were introduced to the spectators. after an exchange of pennants of the two teams, the players of the two countries entered into four matches including two events of men's singles and two events of women's singles. there were also an exhibition of mixed doubles with a chinese and a new zealand player on each side and three exhibition matches played by chinese players. the excellent skill displayed by the players of both countries won repeated, warm applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Socialist Working Youth League Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1972)

the delegation of the korean socialist working youth league led by li hwa jong, vice-chairman of the league central committee, wound up a successful friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; hsieh ching-yi, standing committee member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; leading members of departments concerned ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, hsing jen-hsien, tien shu-chien and chia hsuen-chien; and more than 1,000 young people in the chinese capital.

on hand were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and a diplomatic official of the korean embassy.

when li hwa jong and the other korean comrades-in-arms arrived at the railway station and bade farewell to the well-wishers, people beat drums and gongs while others waved bouquets and streamers. the well-wishers shouted; "warmly

see off the delegation of the korean socialist working youth league exclamation" "learn from the heroic korean youth, salute the heroic korean youth exclamation" and "long live the blood-cemented revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and youth of china and korea exclamation" li hwa jong repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

the railway station was full of very warm expressions of friendship.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Communique on Visit of Government Delegation of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to People's Republic of China, July 17, 1972

(NCNA-English Peking July 18, 1972)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the government delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen led by his excellency abdul fattah ismail, member of the presidential council, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary-general of the central committee of the national front of the people's democratic republic of yemen, paid an official friendly visit to the people's republic of china from july 8 to 17, 1972.

members of the delegation were abdul aziz abdul walli, minister of state for the affairs of the council of ministers and alternate member of the political bureau of the national front; ali salem al-a'war, member of the central committee of the national front responsible for foreign relations; abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of yemen in china; major ahmed saleh hajeb, military adviser to the council of ministers; and abdulla hasson al-alem, director of the economic department of the foreign ministry.

the delegation visited peking, shanghai, talien and shenyang, saw factories, a people's commune, a college, an army unit, scenic spots and places of historical interest and was accorded warm and friendly reception by the chinese government and people.

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china met head of the delegation ismail and all the members of the delegation, and the two sides had cordial and friendly conversations. vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien, minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and responsible members of the departments concerned held talks with his excellency ismail.

the two sides noted with satisfaction that since the visit to china by his excellency salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, the friendly relations and cooperation between the people's republic of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen in the political, economic, cultural and

other fields established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence had greatly developed and the militant friendship between the two peoples had been further strengthened. the two sides expressed their determination to continue to strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries and concluded a new agreement on economic and technical cooperation. the two sides expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the people's republic of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen had always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty.

the two sides strongly condemned the disruptive and scheming activities on the part of imperialism. they reiterated: they firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their national rights and the lost territories and safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty; they firmly support the three indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; they welcome the joint statement of the democratic people's republic of korea and south korea issued on july 4, 1972 and firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of their fatherland; and they firmly support the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america and the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism and hold that disputes between afro-asian countries should be settled through peaceful consultations.

the two sides pointed out with satisfaction that the current visit to china by the government delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen led by his excellency ismail had made a useful contribution towards further consolidating and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and strengthening the militant friendship between the two peoples. , this visit has been crowned with complete success.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Singapore

(NCNA-English Singapore, July 15, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation left here by air today for new zealand after concluding its friendly visit to singapore.

the delegation gave a farewell reception before they left here. chen yuan-kao, leader of the delegation, and lim kim san, minister of education and president of the table tennis association of singapore, spoke at the reception.

six exhibition matches and friendly matches were played by the chinese table tennis delegation for the singapore spectators during its visit and were warmly welcomed.

during its stay here, the delegation visited a shipyard, a farm, the singapore port, a hospital and a residential quarter. the chinese players were accorded a warm

hospitality by the singapore people. they were sometimes surrounded by people asking for their signatures and had photos taken together.

the chinese delegation paid a visit to the branch office of the bank of china yesterday evening and met the staff of the bank and five other chinese commercial establishments. chen yuan-kao conveyed to them the solicitous regards of the people in the motherland.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

WMO Secretary-General Fetes Chinese Meteorology Study Group

(NCNA-English Geneva, July 17, 1972)

d.a. davies, secretary-general of the world meteorological organization (w.m.o.), gave a luncheon today for the chinese study group of meteorology led by chang nai-chao, deputy director of the central bureau of meteorology.

on the same day, the chinese study group, accompanied by wang chung-li, chinese consul-general in geneva, paid a visit to the secretariat of the w.m.o. and were cordially received.

the chinese study group arrived here on july 13. chang nai-chao called on w.m.o. secretary-general davies the following day.

END

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